

T.K.K. CHIYO MARU, STRANDED ON LEMA, BREAKS HER BACK

Gale Prevents Salvage And Eventually Wrecks Noted Japanese Liner

SAD COINCIDENCE

Her First Master, Captain Greene, Died on The Last Voyage

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, April 4.—The liner Chiyo Maru has broken in two between holds No. 2 and No. 3.

An earlier message said: A north-east gale and mountainous seas prevent the salvage of the Chiyo Maru.

The Tokyo Kisen Kaisha agents have telegraphed for experts to be sent from Japan.

[The untimely end to the Chiyo Maru will be a sad blow to many a person in Shanghai, for hundreds here have travelled at one time or another on the magnificent vessel. She was launched in 1903 from the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard and Engineering Works in Nagasaki.]

The Chiyo was of 13,431 tons net, a triple screw steamer, with three turbines and luxuriously fitted throughout.

Captain W. W. Greene, who commanded the vessel from the beginning, died at Honolulu on the Chiyo's last trip out from San Francisco.]

BERLIN DOESN'T ADMIT HAVING LOST ZEPPELIN

Official Report Says All Airships Returned From England Undamaged

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, April 2.—The Admiralty reports: During the night from April 1st to 2nd German naval airships made a renewed attack against the English coast. Blast furnaces, large ironworks and industrial establishments on the southern bank of the Tees and the port establishments of Middlesbrough and Sunderland were shelled for an hour and a half, with explosive and incendiary bombs.

Big explosions, demolitions and fires made the successful effects of the attack clearly noticeable. In spite of lively firing by the enemy, neither losses nor damage were suffered.

Berlin, April 3.—The Admiralty reports:—For the third time, a German airship squadron attacked the English east coast during the night from April 2nd to 3rd. This time, the northern part of it was their aim.

On Edinburgh and Leith, with their dock establishments on the Firth of Forth and on Newcastle and her important shipbuilding works, as well as her furnaces and factories on the River Tyne, explosive and incendiary bombs were thrown, with very good success. Numerous fires and violent explosions of an extensive character were observed.

One battery near Newcastle was silenced. In spite of heavy shelling, all the airships returned and landed safely.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, April 3.—Italian theater.—The situation is unchanged. This morning, the enemy's aviators threw bombs on Adeborg, killing two men and wounding several others.

Vienna, April 3.—Russian theater.—The Russian artillery has displayed an increased activity on nearly the whole north-eastern front.

Official Turkish report.—Turkish headquarters, April 2.—Caucasian front.—In the Tchoruk Valley, parts of the enemy's advanced posts have been forced to withdraw. In this district, our operations continue successfully.

On March 30th, two Turkish aeroplanes, under the command of Captain Bodke, attacked the enemy's air squadron over Sedd-ul-Bahr. In the air-combat, one of the enemy's flyers was precipitated into the sea. The remaining ones fled in the direction of Imbros.

Berlin, April 2.—The Deutscher Telegraph states: It is affirmed in competent military circles that the Russian offensive on the Caucasian front has been checked by the Turkish forces, who have received considerable re-inforcements. Late-ly, only encounters between small detachments have occurred.

The Kölnische Zeitung reports from a reliable source that, about the middle of February, a British armored cruiser of the "county" class struck a mine and sank. It is supposed that the lost cruiser was the Donegal.

Kwangsi Province Cancels Independence; Peking And Rebels Open Negotiations

Yuan Won't Retire in Any Circumstances; Hsu Shih-chang and Tuan Chi-jui Government Delegates

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, April 4.—Official news has just reached the Ministry of Communications, from the south, reporting the cancellation of its declaration of independence by Kwangsi.

Another important development is President Yuan's decision to remain Chief-Executive, under whatever circumstances.

An informal exchange of views is being continued between Peking and the revolutionary leaders and a peaceful solution is expected soon.

Talk of Conference Here

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, April 4.—The Government intends to send Hsu Shih-chang, Secretary of State and Tuan Chi-jui, former Minister of War, as delegates to Shanghai, if the peace conference should take place there. (Hsu Shih-chang has already shown his willingness to proceed to the south.)

Liu Kuan-hsiung, Minister of Navy, has left for Canton, on board his flagship, the Halchi.

Until the final suppression of the disturbances in the south-west, the 13th Division, now stationed at Nanyuan, near Peking, will be sent to Shanghai, to replace the Northern troops ordered to Kwangsi.

Nineteen Chianghuns and Civil Governors, among them General Feng Kuo-chang, have sent a joint telegram to the rebel leaders in the south, asking them what they intend to do now, their aim being already reached by the cancellation of the monarchy. The semi-official Kuochuan-pao, commenting upon this

fact, states that, if the rebels continue hostilities, they will only fight for selfish and unpatriotic ends.

Peking Calms Down

The enormous exodus from Peking and the run on the Bank of China and other banks during the last few days ceased after the withdrawal of the troops, especially the contingents of Yuan Shih-kai's bodyguard, to the Summer Palace and their barracks at Pelyuan. Peking is now only protected by two divisions of police troops, who have only a limited amount of ammunition.

The soldiers guarding the residences of the promoters of the monarchy have been withdrawn. The Government has decided to double the pay of the soldiers in Peking.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce is appealing to the population, in circulars, stating that the rumors of the abdication of the President and of a financial panic are baseless.

Peace-Making Telegram

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 4. The Peking Gazette states that it is now certain that a joint telegram was despatched to the provinces by Li Yuan-hung, Hsu Shih-chang and Tuan Chi-jui, soon after the cancellation of the monarchy. The telegram requested the views of the provincial Changchuns and Governors on the question of a settlement.

At the same time, a telegram was sent to Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi. No reply has been received.

(Continued on Page 3)

Mawson Polar Explorer Here Invents Speed Ship

The Whangpoo does not offer the advantages for exploration that the Polar regions do. Still, most people seem to hit Shanghai at one time or another and so, perhaps, it is not so very extraordinary that the Settlement should now have a real live Polar explorer in its midst.

If you can get an introduction to Captain J. Hudson, avail yourself of it, for a chat with him is well worth while. He is the master of the s.s. Shanghai (Moller and Co.).

Just now the Captain is all on the quiver over the Aurora, whose adventures recall the old life to him—the only life, he says, and yams of the frozen regions just tumble out as fast as a can talk. He was with Sir Douglas Mawson in his recent successful expedition in the Antarctic.

Matter-of-fact, businesslike Shanghai, however, perhaps will be still more interested in hearing that the Captain is an inventor and has plans out calculated very materially to increase the speed of ships. Not the dream of a landsman, but the scientific calculations of a practical man, which have been very favorably received by those most likely to know.

Captain Hudson's Patent

The patent consists of two open tubes running through a vessel, below the water, one on either side, from the bow to about two-thirds of the way to the stern, warping gradually away from the bow. The opening formed by the tubes in the bow of the ship decreases the area of water to be resisted, which, running through the tubes, not only stabilizes the ship by acting as water ballast, but, by the pressure of water on the upward sloping surface of the tubes, lifts the ship.

The tubes, it is claimed, do not decrease the storage space, as they merely take the place of water ballast and the exterior appearance of the ship is not affected in any way.

All these improvements will be effected without the consumption of coal being increased, or rendering additional labor necessary. Experiments conducted on a 20 foot oil launch in the Wellington (N.Z.) harbor were most successful, it being claimed that the speed of the launch was increased from 7 to 9 knots per hour.

Captain Hudson reports that the syndicate which has taken the matter in hand has been working energetically, a company has been floated and the shares are now on the market. Several leading shipbuilding firms in England are to give the system a trial and experiments are to be carried out on a large scale.

Successful Trials

Captain Hudson has also received encouraging reports from Scotland,

A trial has been made with the steamer Drethusa, belonging to Messrs. Hutchinson and Co., of Glasgow and the result was quite up to expectations. The Drethusa, which is employed between Liverpool, Glasgow and the south of France, had an average speed of 8½ knots per hour, but, after the invention had been installed, she covered 10 knots an hour on the same coal consumption.

Water ballast was not taken out and the loss of cargo space, after placing the tubes in, amounted to 9 cubic tons. The Drethusa is a steamer of 230 tons and carries about 220 tons of cargo.

Captain Hudson says it is quite possible to apply the invention to any steamer, irrespective of size and tonnage.

One of Mawson's Men

As to the man himself, he is typical of the type Scott, Nansen, Peary, Shackleton and Mawson have collected—keen-eyed, firm-jawed, solidly built, looking as though he were chiselled out of a block of granite and hard enough to live anywhere, on anything, or just the thought of something. He is a native of Jersey, Channel Islands and is only 26 years of age, but could well pass for at least another fifteen, even so young, such a judge as Mawson writes of him: "He is a born leader of men."

For two years he was a cadet on H.M. Schooner Conway and served his time in the Loch Line. Subsequently, he passed examinations for second mate, mate and master. He holds a foreign going master's certificate, which he obtained when he was 23 years of age. Latterly he was trading on the New Zealand coast. He held the position of chief officer on the Rachel Cohen, Mawson's Captain Hudson's particular chief and it was the Rachel Cohen that was Mawson's surveying ship. Captain Hudson subsequently became master of her.

It has been the wonder of many how Polar explorers spend their time when they are left about at depots whilst half-a-dozen or so of their comrades are dashing for the big objective. It was filling in this spare time which brought out Captain Hudson's invention.

He was in charge of one of the base camps and, being a motor boat enthusiast, his thoughts, not unnaturally, turned to speed on the water and crystallised into a design for generally shortening distance. Captain Hudson says that the invention, whose practical value has already been established, is being given further exhaustive tests at ship-building yards in Great Britain and Australia and it will not be long before something more is heard of it.

Leading Figures in Prince Miskinoff Love Tangle



Left to right: Yvonne Gouard, Prince Alexander Miskinoff and Princess Aimee Miskinoff

Yvonne is the foster daughter of Princess Miskinoff and the cause of many quarrels with the latter and her husband. At the suggestion of the Princess herself, the Prince and Yvonne underwent a three-months' love test.

Prince Miskinoff, who is considerably younger than his wife, admits he was fascinated by the latter's foster-daughter, Yvonne.

Princess Miskinoff had had several stormy marital experiences before her marriage to the Prince, but none that compared to her troubles with him.

HOLLAND ANTICIPATES OFFENSIVE BY ALLIES

Securing Frontier Against Retreating Germans, Is Telegram's Suggestion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 3.—The papers unite in urging the necessity for calm. They affirm that the measures taken by the Government are merely precautionary.

The Telegram suggests that the Dutch Government, believing an allied offensive imminent, wishes to secure the frontier against the retreating Germans.

Submarines Destroy Another Two Traders

Couple of Small British Merchantmen Sunk, With Loss Of Six Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 3.—The British steamer Perth (2,000 tons; Dundee, Perth and London Shipping Co.) has been sunk. Six of the crew were lost and 8 have been landed. The steamer Asburton (7 Ashburton; 4,445 tons) has been sunk. The crew have been saved.

SMYRNA FORTS BLOWN TO ATOMS BY FLEET

St. George and Sandjak Demolished By British in Three Hours' Bombardment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 3.—The Salonica correspondent of the Times telegraphs that Fort St. George and Fort Sandjak, at Smyrna, have been blown to atoms by a three hours bombardment by British war-ships, to which the Turks did not reply.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 60.6 and the minimum 32.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 63.5 and 42.4.

Hiding on the British s.s. Matoppe Meant to Wreck Her

Attempted Hold-Up, Leaving New York; Ladies on Board Made Him Change Mind

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, April 3.—A sensation has been caused by the discovery that there was a German stowaway on board the British s.s. Matoppe (5,230 tons; Ellerman and Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.) when she was about to leave New York for Vladivostok. He attempted to assume command, with the aid of two revolvers.

He admits that he was a German spy and was ordered to blow up the ship, but refrained from doing so, owing to the presence of the Captain's wife and daughter.

The Captain of the Matoppe is convinced that the man has seen service in the German navy.

AURORA'S FIRST QUERY: IS OLD COUNTRY WELL?

War News Was Chief Concern; Six Weeks' Crushing Render Ship Useless

Reuter's Service

London, April 3.—The first wireless inquiry received in New Zealand from the s.s. Aurora was: "Is all well in the old country? No news for seventeen months." In reply, the latest war news was given.

The crew have been on short commons, mainly living on seals and penguins, with a little flour. Tea and tobacco just held out.

Mr. Stenhouse, the Chief Officer, stated that the Aurora was so buckled by six weeks pressure in the ice that he was on the point of abandoning her and wirelessing to the King to send a relief expedition, when the vessel managed to get clear. He had to come home, but the ship was utterly useless.

He hoped to return, with the same personnel, to pick up the parties left on shore. Enough anchors and hawsers were out to moor a battle-ship, but the blizzard snapped them like threads.

As the Aurora drifted away, the men on board saw the lights of the little hut occupied by the landing party.

KRUPP AGENT IN U.S. TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

Capt. Taucher Charged in New York With Conspiracy To Destroy Welland Canal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 3.—Captain Taucher, Krupp's agent in America, has been arrested in New York, for conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada.

Three Block-Houses Seized by Italians

Further Trenches Captured On Carso Plateau; Austrian Biplane Brought Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 2.—The official communique issued today reported: Artillery actions continued at Val Sugana and Rovereto. In the Upper Rienz, the Italians, by a bold turning movement, seized three block-houses and 21 prisoners.

There was continued activity along the Isonzo and on Carso Plateau, where further trenches were captured.

An Austrian biplane was brought down at Aquileja and the two aviators captured.

ENTENTE CLAIMS RIGHT TO INVESTIGATE MAILS

Reply to U.S. Note Points Out Extensive Smuggling Goes On In Letters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 3.—The French reply to the American Note concerning the detention of letters affirms that incessant cases of smuggling into Germany justify the examination of the letter-post. It cites many instances where contraband, especially rubber, had been posted to German firms.

All genuine letters are immediately forwarded. Reuter's Agency understands that all the allies agree to this policy.

VAUX' LAST RUINS ARE EVACUATED BY FRENCH GARRISON

Whole Division, in Four Simultaneous Attacks, Makes Final Rush

ENTER CAILLETTE

Counter-Attack Hems Germans in Northern Corner of Wood

DEFENCE GAINING

Continue Battle Through Night and Recover Some Ground

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 3.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: The French artillery was particularly active between the Somme and the Oise, where the German trenches were wrecked. The Germans made several attacks against the redoubt at Avocourt Wood, which were all repulsed.

Fighting was very lively all day, east of the Meuse, where the Germans, after a heavy bombardment, launched four simultaneous attacks, over a division strong, between Douaumont Fort and Vaux village, South-east of the fort, the Germans penetrated into Caillette Wood, but our counter-attacks immediately forced them to the northern extremity of the wood.

Our line south of Vaux skirts the edge of the village, of which we have evacuated the last ruined houses.

An aviatik machine was brought down at Bois Le Pretre. French machines dropped 23 bombs on Etain station and the neighboring bivouacs and 22 bombs on the villages of Amennes and Brielle-sur-Meuse, causing many fires.

Altogether, six German machines were brought down.

The French are gaining the upper hand in the fighting in the region of Vaux. The official communique this afternoon states that the battle continued in the night time and was favorable to us. We gained some ground in Bois Caillette.

It is confirmed that the German attacks were on a front of three kilometers, in successive waves, which were then followed by small assaulting columns. Our artillery and infantry caused the Germans heavy losses.

Our batteries in Lorraine caused some fires in the enemy's lines. The Germans tried to rush a position in the region of Blamont but were repulsed by rifle fire.

A German aeroplane was felled near Noyon and the aviators captured. A Zeppelin bombed Dunkirk. Two civilians were killed and four wounded.

ASQUITH AT THE FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rome, April 3.—Mr. Asquith has arrived at the Italian front. He received very cordial greetings in the galli decorated villages.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 6
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Apr. 7
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 8

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirono Maru Apr. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 8
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Apr. 8
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 21
Per C.M. s.s. China Apr. 21

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Apr. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 19
Per R.M. s.s. Hirono M. Apr. 30
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur May 1

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on March 17, was due at Yokohama on March 31 approximately and is due to arrive here on or about tomorrow, per C.M. s.s. China.

Asiatic Fleet Notes

On the evening of March 16, the Brooklyn, Flagship of Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, left Manila and, on the afternoon of the 21, arrived at Piti, Guam.

On the twenty-first and twenty-second calls were exchanged by Admiral Winterhalter and His Excellency the Governor of Guam.

The evening of the twenty-third Admiral Winterhalter, Staff and Commanding Officer of the Brooklyn dined with the Governor.

On the twenty-fifth Admiral Winterhalter gave a tiffin to twenty, on board the flagship, in honor of His Excellency the Governor of Guam.

During the afternoon of the twenty-seventh the officers of the Brooklyn were at home to their friends. Many of the officers stationed at Guam, and their wives attended. Dancing was enjoyed from four until half after five at which hour refreshments were served in the cabin of the Commander-in-Chief.

During the short stay of the Brooklyn at Guam the baseball nine played four games, the scores being: All Guam 11, Brooklyn 8; All Guam 6, Brooklyn 2; Naval Employees, Guam 11, Brooklyn 6; All Marines, Guam 4, Brooklyn 3.

On April 3rd the Brooklyn arrived at Shanghai with the following officers on board:

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet; Commander J. H. Sypher, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant Commander H. K. Carg, Fleet Engineer; Lieutenant A. C. Pickens, Fleet Gunnery Officer; Lieutenant (j.g.) Thomas Baxter, Flag Secretary; Ensign T. A. M. Craven, Fleet Radio Officer; Medical Inspector L. L. Von Wedekind, Fleet Surgeon; Pay Inspector Geo. Brown, Jr., Fleet Paymaster; Major C. Gamborg-Anderson, Fleet Marine Officer; and Acting Pay Clerk John L. Schram, Fleet Pay Clerk.

Commander G. C. Day, Commanding Officer, Brooklyn; Lieutenant Commander A. St. C. Smith, Executive Officer; Lieutenant G. S. Bryan, Engineer Officer; Lieutenant (j.g.) J. F. Donelson, First Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant (j.g.) E. W. Hanson, Navigator; Lieutenants (j.g.) G. F. Howell; L. R. Brown; Ensigns, C. E. McFadden, E. Davis, P. B. Conger, Jr., H. P. Samson, and C. D. Swain; P. A. Surgeon Base; Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon M. E. Harrison, Paymaster E. T. Hoopes; Acting Chaplain W. E. Anderson; First Lieutenant W. C. Powers, U.S.M.C.; Second Lieutenant L. M. Bourne, U.S.M.C.; Chief Boatswain H. M. Anderson; Chief Gunner M. Macdonald; Gunner J. O. Johnson, Machine Gunner F. Hotchkiss, J. E. Sullivan and J. W. O'Leary; Carpenter D. Campbell; and Chief Pay Clerk A. J. Barnum.

Information has been received that Commander H. B. Price will not come to the Asiatic Station. Commander F. L. Chadwick, recently in charge of Naval Magazine, St. Julien's Creek, will arrive on the transport leaving San Francisco April 6.

Paymaster J. S. Beecher and Assistant Paymaster Eberle will come to the station on the transport sailing from San Francisco the first week in May.

R. B. Hurst, Hospital Steward at Yokohama, has been notified that he has successfully passed the examination for Acting Pay Clerk and has been ordered to duty on board the Wilmington.

The name of the armored cruiser Tennessee has been changed to U.S.S. Memphis.

The Commander-in-Chief has been notified that the Panama Canal will be available for ships of thirty foot draft, on April fifteenth, subject to probable delays thereafter.

Germans are Repulsed At Vergunek; Driven From Mokritza Wood

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, April 1.—The following official communiques from Petrograd, dated March 29, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: On the Riga sector, artillery and rifle fire are taking place. Our artillery effectively shelled the enemy's trenches and batteries west of Olai and in front of the Ikul bridge-work.

On the Jakobstadt sector, the Germans, after a violent artillery preparation, delivered an attack in the region of the village of Vergunek, but were repulsed. In the region north-west of Postav, the enemy are offering a stubborn resistance and are desperately counter-attacking at different points.

In the region to the west of Lake Narotch, the enemy occupied the wood south of the village of Mokritza. By our counter-attack, the Germans were dislodged from the northern part of the wood. We captured prisoners belonging to four different regiments and two machine-guns.

In Polesie and on the sector of

the front adjoining it, on the north and south, fighting is continuing.

In Galicia, in the region north of Boyan, we sprang thirteen mines simultaneously. Our infantry speedily crossed two lines of the enemy's trenches. The greater number of the occupants of the trenches who had remained were killed by hand-grenades and, during the hand-to-hand fight, an officer and 125 men were made prisoners.

In addition, we captured two machine-guns, one torpedo and one bomb-thrower, a searchlight and a number of arms. Five of the enemy's guns, taken by us during the fight, were rendered useless, as we were unable to take them away.

In spite of the weather becoming worse along the whole front and the ground being very bad, our troops are continuing, with their usual self-sacrifice, to fulfil the task before them.

The Black Sea.—Our torpedo-boats, near the Anatolian coast, sank ten sailing vessels, and destroyed two bridges and a stores depot.

The Turkish front.—In the coast region, our troops are over-coming the stubborn resistance of the Turks. After the ships had prepared the attack by their gun fire, our troops dislodged the enemy from their positions in the region of the river Baltachi-Darassy and stormed the town of On, on the shore of the Black Sea.

When darkness set in, the Turks delivered incessant counter-attacks, along the whole coast sector, which were successfully repulsed by us. South-eastward of Bitlis, during the night of March 24 to 25, we stormed the borough of Hisan. The Turks who defended the place are fleeing southward.

Later.—On the front of the Dvinak region, fighting is continuing. South of the Dvinak region, a heavy artillery fire is in progress at several places.

In the region to the west of Lake Narotch, the enemy were also dislodged from the southern part of the wood south of Mokritza. The enemy's counter-attack was repulsed by our fire.

In the region of the Oginsky Canal, violent reciprocal firing is occurring. At the village of Somino, our troops broke through the wire defences of the enemy's vanguard and ejected the Germans from their trenches. The enemy fled beyond the canal. The enemy's aeroplanes dropped bombs in the region of the stations of Polky and Lantinas.

On the front of the Middle Strypa, the enemy's attempts to approach our trenches were repulsed.

A thaw had set in along the whole front. The ice on the marshes, as well as on the rivers and lakes, not only in the southern region, but also in the whole northern region, is melting. The thawing of the snow on the roads in the whole northern region creates immense difficulties for the movement of troops and artillery.

The Turkish front.—On the coast sector, our troops, having occupied the heights on the left bank of the River Ogene-Dere, on March 27, sustained a series of desperate counter-attacks during the night. They were all repulsed and the Turks suffering immense losses, retreated. We captured prisoners and a gun.

In the direction of Erzincan we also took some prisoners.

Macao and Hongkong Portuguese Protest At Consul's Action

Representations to Lisbon In Hope of Reversing Mr. Barjona's Judgments

Mr. J. C. d'Assumpcao, who was convicted of having written the pamphlets attacking Consul General Barjona of Portugal, left Shanghai yesterday on the C. M. steamer Kwangsi to serve six months deportation sentence in Macao. He had just finished a sentence of one month in prison in connection with the same case.

Mr. A. Xavier, another of the Portuguese convicted of being behind the circulation of the pamphlets, left prison Monday after serving a sentence of 15 days. Mr. F. F. Leitao left to serve a deportation sentence Sunday.

The Hongkong Daily Press of March 28 gives the following account of the mass-meeting held at Macao as a protest against the action of the Shanghai Consul General: An indignation mass meeting was held in the Macao Public Gardens on Sunday afternoon to protest against the action of the Portuguese Consul-General at Shanghai in arresting ten Portuguese recently. The gathering was representative of all classes.

Th Rev. Father Teodosio Xavier was asked to preside. Upon mounting the balcony of the Gremio Militar he was greeted by the large assembly. He read a resolution that recited the fact of the arrest of ten leading Portuguese residents at Shanghai without

trial and without means of defence, and therefore in violation of the liberty of the subject and contrary to all the constitutional law of the Republic of Portugal, and proceeded:—

"This meeting protests against the illegal action of the Portuguese Consul at Shanghai and prays His Excellency the Governor of Macao to intervene in the interests of Portuguese subjects resident in China by addressing representations by telegraph to the Government in Lisbon with a view to the redress of the grievance and so as to prevent the abuse of authority in the future. The meeting further protests against the promulgation by the Consul-General at Shanghai of the following resolution:—

"Any person making himself undesirable by his behavior or intrigues, or who may be prejudicial to the general welfare of the community, or who shall detract from the prestige of the Portuguese authorities in Shanghai, may be punished by a penalty not exceeding one month's imprisonment or deportation for six months."

"The meeting further resolves that a deputation be here and now appointed to wait upon H.E. the Governor of Macao (Sen. Maia) at Government House."

The resolutions were carried unanimously, whereupon the Chairman proposed that Mr. F. de Silva (President of the Municipal Council) be appointed Chairman of the deputation. The proposal was received with acclamation. During and after the reading of the motion the Rev. Father Xavier was heartily applauded.

Mr. Silva was the next spokesman. In a short speech he promised his best efforts to carry out the wishes of the meeting. He proposed the following gentlemen as members of the deputation:—Lieut. V. Correa (Deputy-Elect for Macao at the Portuguese Parliament), Dr. Luis Nolasco, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Jorge Fernandes (Member of the Provincial Council of Macao). Deputy Correa also spoke, and said that, as the Deputy-Elect for Macao, it was his imperative duty to exert his best zeal in the interests of his constituents, and he undertook that he would spare no effort to secure that justice was done in the matter complained of.

The meeting then terminated. The appointed members of the deputation proceeded to Government House, being followed by a big crowd. Arriving at Government House the deputations was introduced by Municipal Councillor Silva, and the purpose of the mission was explained in detail to His Excellency. The President tendered to His Excellency a copy of the resolution which had been adopted by the indignation meeting, also copies of two Shanghai newspapers containing reports of the arrests at Shanghai.

The Governor received the deputation very sympathetically, and promised that he would transmit by telegram the request made on behalf of the meeting by the members of the deputation.

The deputation then retired. Upon coming out of Government House they communicated to the people waiting in front of Government House the result of their conference with H.E. the Governor. Thereupon the crowd gave cheers for His Excellency and shouted "Viva" for the Republic. At the wish of the people, the deputation returned to Government House and thanked His Excellency, who afterwards appeared on the balcony and was greeted with an ovation.

A Hongkong paper of March 29 describes a similar meeting held by the Portuguese there. The account says:

"The Portuguese community held last night an extraordinary meeting in the hall of the Club Lusitano, in connection with the arbitrary measures taken against their countrymen at Shanghai by Consul Barjona de Freitas. There was a large attendance and an energetic protest was made against the recent Consular regulation."

Kwangsi Province Cancels Independence

(Continued from Page 1)

from the rebel provinces, but replies of the most significant nature have been received from General Feng Kuo-chang, the Chiangchun of Kwangsi and Chen Yi, the Chiangchun of Szechuen.

General Feng Kuo-chang states that he is pleased to learn of the cancellation of the monarchy and he is certain that the step will not fail to produce some effect in saving the general situation. At the same time, he fears that, since the expectations of the rebels are exceedingly high, the mere cancellation of the monarchy will not be sufficient to satisfy the Southern leaders.

In his humble opinion, the Government must seek other adequate means for assurance of the future. In addition to the cancellation, namely, the question should be fundamentally solved.

Feng observes that, throughout, he has been opposed to the monarchy. He believed that the movement would inevitably cause trouble and the reason why he did not express his opposition more emphatically was the fear that he might be accused of creating a misunderstanding at a time when everybody believed everything was going well. He hopes that the Government, in view of what has already been done, will not hesitate to go a little further to save the situation.

Chen Yi's pessimistic

Chen Yi's telegram is very lengthy. He dwells on the military situation in Szechuen and expresses pessimistic views regarding the future. He points out that, as a result of the many battles in southern Szechuen, the troops under General Chang Chiao have suffered severe losses, yet little

progress has been made during the past three months.

He is convinced that it will not be an easy task to settle the question by military force, owing to the difficulty of supplying munitions to the Northern troops and the absence of fighting spirit in them as compared with the excellent morale of the Southerners. Chen Yi continues: "The conflagration is rapidly spreading southwards and will soon reach the sea-coast, when the situation will indeed be serious. Some may advance the view that the Government troops are quite capable of dealing with the rebels."

This may be so, but it is obvious that it will be impossible to capture every rebel leader who, in the event of the South being defeated, will flee to a foreign country and remain a constant danger to the Government."

Asks Yuan For Sacrifice
Chen Yi then remarks: "As the Great President all along has been guided by the principle of loving his country and his people, he might as well continue the policy, by sacrificing himself for the salvation of a dangerous situation."

Chen Yi concludes that he has sent mediators to arrange a truce with Tsai Ao and says that facts show that Tsai Ao is a broadminded man, who knows what is essential and he requests the Central Government to instruct their commanders to cease fighting, pending a discussion of terms of peace. In this connection, a significance attaches to a recent Reuter telegram from Chengtu, saying that the Szechuen Government had ordered a suspension of hostilities. The telegram says that the troops on both sides have been withdrawn some distance and negotiations are proceeding between Chen Yi and Tsai Ao.

Entente As Peacemakers

The Sinwanpao says that on April 2nd, Shi Chao-chi, the Chinese Minister to London, is said to have wired to the Peking Government about the proposition made to ask the British Government to use its good offices in the proposed compromise between the South and the North, under the following terms:—

- 1.—The South and the North will effect an armistice.
- 2.—The peace conference may be organized and held at Shanghai.
- 3.—The Ministers of the Allied

Powers will all assist in the compromise.

4.—The Powers should not take any action unless for the protection of trade and commerce.

5.—After the compromise there should be no more fighting between the south and the north.

6.—After peace is restored China should pay indemnity for the loss of trade owing to the troubles.

There is a report that the Peking Government proposes to have the peace conference at Tientsin and the south desire Shanghai.

Trying For Compromise
The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) says that Yuan Shih-k'ai has tried to use the names of Li Yuan-hung and Tuan Chi-jui apparently to try to secure a compromise between the South and North. Actually he will have to manage the situation by his armed forces. It has become clear that both Li and Tuan do not wish to help Yuan at this moment and the attempt has failed. A sudden change is expected in the situation in Peking.

Two Weeks' Armistice
According to the Shunpao.—It is reported that the independent provinces have accepted an armistice for two weeks and the President, hearing the proposal to have a responsible cabinet by the southerners, is said to have consented to appoint Tang Shao-yi as the Premier and Hsu Shih-chang will leave his post upon Tang's acceptance.

The Peking authorities, in reply to the Government of Yunnan and Kweichow, are said to have stated that the retirement of Yuan Shih-k'ai is not accepted. Chou Tse-chi and Chou Chi-chun have asked for leave to retire.

General Feng Kuo-chang does not desire to be drawn into the question.

Yuan Shih-k'ai, in his own private capacity, is said to have replied to Kang Yu-wei and Tang Shao-yi, on March 31st, through a lengthy telegraphic message, minutely describing the national difficulties and the danger of foreign interference and asking them to use their good offices so as to maintain peace in China.



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A Soldier Of The Legion

An American's Unforgettable Story of How the Foreign Legion Fought and Fell in the Battle Of Champagne

E. Morlae in the Atlantic Monthly

The story which appears below is the first personal narrative of the Battle of Champagne and is also one of the most vivid records we have seen of an individual soldier's experience in battle. The author is Mr. E. Morlae, the California-born son of a French immigrant who went to the United States after the war of 1870. Mr. Morlae left Los Angeles for Paris two days after the war began and enlisted in the Foreign Legion. On returning to America, wounded in the neck and knee, he went to Boston where the Atlantic Monthly heard his story and asked him to write it in detail. We reproduce the article in full, with acknowledgements to the Atlantic Monthly for having given to the world an unforgettable personal narrative.

Le 2^e me Regiment Etranger (Foreign Legion), passed in review before the President of the French Republic and the Commander-in-Chief of her armies, General Joffre. On that day, after twelve months of fighting, the regiment was presented by President Poincaré with a battle flag. The occasion marked the admission of the Legion Etrangere to equal footing with the regiments of the line. Two months later—it was October 28—the remnants of this regiment were paraded through the streets of Paris, and with all military honors, this same battle-flag was taken across the Seine to the Hotel des Invalides. There it was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor and, with reverent ceremony, was placed between the flag of the cuirassiers who died at Reichshofen and the equally famous standard which the Gariboldians bore in 1870-71. The flag lives on. The regiment has ceased to exist.

On the battlefield of La Champagne, from Souain to the Ferme Navarin, from Somme-Py to the Butte de Souain, the ground is thickly studded with low wooden crosses, their plain pine boards marked with the Mohammedan crescent and star. Beside the crosses you see bayonets thrust into the ground, and dangling from their crossbars little metal disks which months ago served their purpose in identifying the dead and now mark their graves. Many mounds bear no mark at all. On others again you see a dozen helmets laid in rows, to mark the companionship of the dead below in a common grave. It is there you will find the Legion.

Of the Legion I can tell you at first-hand. It is a story of adventures, of criminals, of fugitives from justice. Some of them are drunks, some are thieves, and some with the mark of Cain upon them find others to keep them company. They are men I know the worst of, and yet I am proud of them—proud of having been one of them, proud of having commanded some of them.

It is all natural enough. Most men who had come to know them as I have would feel as I do. You must reckon the good with the evil. You must remember their comradeship, their esprit de corps, their pathetic eagerness to serve France, the sole country which has offered them asylum, the country which has shown them confidence, mothered them, and placed them on an equal footing with her own sons. These things mean something to a man who has led the life of an outcast and the Legionnaires have proved their loyalty many times over. At Arras, in La Champagne, there are more than 400 kilometers of trench-line which they have restored to France. The Legion has always boasted that it never shows its back, and the Legion has made good.

In my own section there were men of all races and all nationalities. There were Russians and Turks, an Ananite and a Hindu. There were Frenchmen from God knows where. There was a German, God only knows why. There were Bulgars, Serbs, Greeks, negroes, an Italian, and a Fiji Islander fresh from an Oxford education—a silent man of whom it was whispered that

he had once been an archbishop—three Arabians, and a handful of Americans who cared little for the quiet life. As Bur-bek-kar, the Arabian bugler, used to say in his bad French, "Ceux sont le rata international." They're the international stew.

Many of the men I came to know well. The Italian, Conti, had been a professional bicycle thief who had slipped quietly into the Legion when things got too hot for him. When he was killed in Champagne he was serving his second enlistment. Doumergue, a Frenchman who was a particularly good type of soldier, had absconded from Paris with his employer's money and had found life in the Legion necessary to his comfort. A striking figure with a black complexion was Voronoff, a Russian prince whose precise antecedents were unknown to his mates. Pala was a Parisian Apache and looked the part. Every man had left a past behind him. But the Americans in the Legion were of a different type. Some of us who volunteered for the war loved fighting, and some of us loved France. I was fond of both.

But even the Americans were not all of one stripe. J. J. Casey had been a newspaper artist, and Bob Scanlon, a burly negro, an artist with his fists in the squared ring. Alan Seeger had something of the poet in him. Dennis Dowd was a lawyer; Edwin Bouliny a lovable adventurer. There was D. W. King, the sprig of a well known family. William Thaw of Pittsburgh started with us though he joined the Flying Corps later on. Then there were James Bach of New York, B. S. Hall, who hailed from Kentucky, Professor Chalmers of Columbia, Philoist, who had shot enough big game in Africa to feed the regiment. There were Delpenche, and Capdevielle, and little Trinkhard, from New York. Bob Subiron came, I imagine, from the States in general, for he had been a professional automobile racer. The Rockville brothers, journalists, signed on from Georgia; and last, though far from least, was Friedrich Wilhelm Sinn from Battle Creek, Michigan.

The rest of the section were old time Legionnaires, most of them serving their second enlistment of five years, and some their third. All these were seasoned soldiers, veterans of many battles in Algiers and Morocco. My section—complete—numbered sixty. Twelve of us survive, and of these there are several still in the hospital recovering from wounds. Zinn and Trinkhard lie there with bullets in their breasts; Dowd, with his right arm nearly severed; Subiron, shot in the leg; Bouliny, with a ball in his stomach. But Bouliny, like many another, is an old hand in the hospital. He has been there twice before with metal to be cut out. Several others lie totally incapacitated from wounds, and more than half of the section rests quietly along the route of the Ryt. Seven of them are buried at Craonne; two more at Ferme Alger, near Reims. Eighteen of them I buried myself in Champagne.

That is the record of the first section of Company I. It has not a fortunate sound, but in the company it was the lucky section. Section III, on the night of the first day's fighting in Champagne, mustered eight men out of the forty-two who had fallen into line that morning. Section IV lost that day more than half of its effectives. Section II lost seventeen out of thirty-eight. War did its work thoroughly with the Legion. We had the place of honor in the attack, and we paid for it.

Two days before the forward movement began we were informed by our captain of the day and hour set for the attack. We were told the exact number of field-pieces and heavy guns which would support us and the number of shells to be fired by each piece. Our artillery had orders to place four shells per meter per minute along the length of the German lines. Our captain gave us also very exact information regarding the number of German batteries opposed to us. He even told us the regimental numbers of the Prussian and Saxon regiments which were opposite our line. From him we learned also that along the whole length of our first row of trenches steps had been cut into the front bank in order to enable us to mount it without delay, and that our own barbed wire entanglements, which were immediately in front of this trench, had been pierced by lanes cut through every two meters, so that

we might advance without the slightest hindrance.

On the night of September 23, the commissioned officers, including the colonel of the regiment, entered the front lines of trenches, and with stakes marked the front to be occupied by our regiment during the attack. It was like an arrangement for a race. Starting from the road leading from Souain to Vouliers, the officers, after marking the spot with a big stake, paced 1500 meters to the eastward and there marked the extreme right of the regiment's position by a second stake. Midway between these two a third was placed. From the road to the stake, the 750 meters marked the terrain for Battalion C. The other 750 meters bearing to the left were assigned to Battalion D. Just 200 meters behind these two battalions a line was designated for Battalion E, which was to move up in support.

My own company formed the front line of the extreme left flank of the regiment. Our left was to rest on the high road and our front was to run from that to a stake marking a precise frontage of 200 meters. From these stakes, which marked the ends of our line, we were ordered to take a course due north, sighting our direction by trees and natural objects several kilometers in the rear of the German lines. These were to serve us for guides during the advance. After explaining all these matters to us at length, other details were taken up with the engineers, who were shown piles of bridging, ready made in sections of planking so that they might be readily placed over the German trenches and thus permit our guns and supply-wagons to cross quickly in the wake of our advance.

The detail was infinite, but everything was foreseen. Twelve men from each company were furnished with long knives and grenades. Upon these "trench cleaners," as we called them, fell the task of entering the German trenches and caves and bomb proofs, and disposing of such of the enemy as were still hidden therein after we had stormed the trench and passed on to the other side. All extra shoes, all clothing and blankets, were turned in to the quartermaster, and each man was provided with a second canteen of water, two days of "iron rations," and 120 pounds additional making 250 cartridges per man. The gas-masks and mouth-pads were ready; emergency dressings were inspected, and each man ordered to put on clean underwear and shirts to prevent possible infection of the wounds.

One hour before the time set for the advance, we passed the final inspection and deposited our last letters with the regimental postmaster. Those letters meant a good deal to all of us and they were in our minds during the long wait that followed. One man suddenly began to intone the Marseillaise. Soon every man joined in singing. It was a very Anthem of Victory. We were ready, eager and confident; for us tomorrow held but one chance—Victory.

Slowly the column swung out of camp, and slowly and silently, without a spoken word of command, it changed its direction to the right and straightened out its length upon the road leading to the trenches. It was 10 p.m. precisely by my watch. The night was quite clear, and we could see, to right and to left, moving columns marching parallel to ours. One, though, there was not quite enough to tell which was our sister regiment, the 1^{er} Regiment Etranger. The other, as I knew, was the 5^{me} Zouaves. The three columns marched at the same gait. It was like a funeral march, slow and very quiet. There was no singing and shouting; none of the usual badinage. Even the officers were silent. They were all on foot, marching like the rest of us. We knew there would be no use for horses tomorrow.

Tomorrow was the day fixed for the grand attack. There was not a man in the ranks who did not know that tomorrow, at 9.15, was the time set. Every man, I suppose, wondered whether he would do or whether he would die. I wondered myself.

I did not really think I should die. Yet I had arranged my earthly affairs. "One can never tell," as the French soldier says with a shrug. I had written to my friends at home. I had named the man in my company to whom I wished to leave my personal belongings. Servant Velte was to have my Parabellum pistol; Casey my prismatics; Birchler my money belt and contents; while Sergeant Jovett was booked for my watch and compass. Yet, in the back of my mind, I smiled at my own forethought. I knew that I should come out alive. I recalled to myself the numerous times that I had been in imminent peril; in the Philippines, in Mexico, and during the thirteen months of this war. I could remember time and again when men were killed on each side of me and when I escaped unscathed. Take the

affair of Papoin, Joly, and Bob Scanlon. We were standing together so near that we could have clasped hands. Papoin was killed, Joly was severely wounded, and Scanlon was hit in the ankle—all by the same shell. The fragments which killed and wounded the first two passed on one side of me, while the piece of iron that hit Bob went close by my other side. Yet I was untouched! Again, take the last patrol. When I was out of cover, the Germans shot at me from a range of 10 meters—and missed! I felt certain that my day was not tomorrow.

Just the same, I was glad that my affairs were arranged, and it gave me a sense of conscious satisfaction to think that my comrades would have something to remember me by. There is always the chance of something unforeseen happening.

The pace was accelerating. The column was beginning to wear off. From right and left there came a steady murmur of low talk. In our own column we were beginning to chaff each other. I could distinctly hear Subiron describing in picturesque detail to Capdevielle how he, Capdevielle, would look, gracefully draped over the German barbed wire; and I could hear Capdevielle's heated response that he would live long enough to spit upon Subiron's grave; and I smiled to myself. The moment of depression and self communication had passed. The men had found themselves and were beginning their usual chaffing. And yet, in all their chatter there seemed to be an unusually sharp note. The jokes all had an edge to them. Reference to one another's death were common, and good wishes for one another's partial dismemberment excited only laughter. Just behind me I heard King express the hope that if he lost an arm or a leg he would at least get the medaille militaire in exchange. By way of comfort, his chum, Dowd, remarked that, whether he got the medal or not, he was very sure of getting a permit to beg on the street corners.

From personal bickerings we passed on to a discussion of the Germans and German methods of making war. We talked on the finer points of hand-grenades, poison gas, flame projectors, virtual bombs, and explosive bullets. Everybody seemed to take particular pleasure in describing the horrible wounds caused by the different weapons. Each man embroidered upon the tales the other told. We were marching into Hell. If you judged them by their conversation, these men must have been brutes at heart, worse than any Apache; and yet of those around me several were university graduates; one was a lawyer; two were clerks; one a poet of standing; one an actor; and there were several men of leisure, Americans almost all of them.

The talk finally settled upon the Germans. Many and intricate were the forms of torture invented upon the spur of the moment for the benefit of the "Boches." "Hanging is too good for them," said Scanlon. After a long discussion, scalpings alive seemed the most satisfactory to the crowd. It had come to be 11 p.m. We were at the mouth of the communicating trench and entering it, one by one. Ever so often, short transverse

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trenches opened up to right and left, each one crammed full of soldiers. Talking and laughing stopped. We continued marching along the trench, kilometer after kilometer, in utter silence. As we moved forward, the lateral trenches became more numerous. Every 15 to 18 feet we came to one running from right to left, and each was filled with troops, their arms grounded. As we fled slowly by, they looked at us enviously. It was amusing to see how curious they looked, and to watch their whispering as we passed. Why should we precede them in attack?

"Who are you?" several men asked. "La Legion." "A-ah, la Legion!" That explains it.

Our right to the front rank seemed to be acknowledged. It did every man of us good.

We debouched from the trench into the street of a village. It was Souain. Houses, or ghosts of houses, waited us in on each side. Through the windows and the irregular shell holes in the walls, the stars twinkled; while through a huge gap in the upper story of one of the houses I caught a glimpse of the moon, over my right shoulder. Lucky omen! "I'll come through all right," I repeated to myself, and rapped with my knuckle upon the rifle stock, lest the luck break.

Not one house in the village was left standing—only bare walls. Near the end of the street, in the midst of chaos, we passed a windmill. The giant steel frame still stood. I could see the black rents in the mill and the great arms where the shrapnel had done its work; but still the wheel turned, slowly, creaking round and round, with its shrill metallic scream.

The column turned to the left and again disappeared in a trench. After a short distance we turned to the right, then once more to the left, then on, and finally, not unwillingly, we came to a rest. We did not have to be told that we were now in the front line, for through the rifle-pots we could see the French shells bursting ahead of us like Fourth of July rockets.

The artillery had the range perfectly, and the shells, little and big, plumped with pleasing regularity into the German trenches. The din was indescribable—almost intolerable. Forty, even fifty, shells per minute were falling into a space about a single kilometer square. The explosions sounded almost continuous, and the return fire of the Germans seemed almost continuous. Only the great 10 inch long-range Teuton guns continued to respond effectively.

We looked at the show for a while, and then lay down in the trench. Every man used his knapsack for a pillow and tried to snatch a few hours' sleep. It was not a particularly good place for a nervous sleeper, but we were healthy and pretty tired.

The next morning, at 8 a.m., hot coffee was passed around, and we breakfasted on sardines, cheese, and bread, with the coffee to wash it down. At 9 the command passed down the line, "Every man ready!" Up went the knapsack on every man's back, and, rifle in hand, we fled along the trench.

The cannonading seemed to increase in intensity. From the low places in the parapet we caught glimpses of barbed wire which would glisten in occasional flashes of light. Our own we could plainly see, and a little farther beyond was the German wire.

Suddenly, at the sound of a whistle, we halted. The command, "Balayette au canon!" passed down the section. A drawn out rattle followed, and the bayonets were fixed. Then the whistle sounded again. This time twice. We adjusted our straps. Each man took a look at his neighbor's equipment. I turned and shook hands with the fellows next to me. They were grinning, and I felt my own nerves a-quiver as we waited for the signal.

Waiting seemed an eternity. As we stood there a shell burst close to our left. A moment later it was whispered along the line that an adjutant and five men had gone down.

What were we waiting for? I glanced at my watch. It was 9.15 exactly. The Germans evidently had the range. Two more shells burst close to the same place. We inquired curiously who was whistling. Our response was two whistles. That was our signal. I felt my jaws clenching, and the man next to me looked white. It was only for a second. Then every one of us rushed at the trench wall, each and every man struggling to be the first out of the trench. In a moment we had clambered up and out. We slid over the parapet, wormed our way through gaps in the wire, formed in line, and,

at the command, moved forward at march step—straight toward the German wire.

The world became a roaring hell. Shell after shell burst near us, sometimes right among us; and, as we moved forward at the double-quick, men fell right and left. We could hear the subdued rattling of the mitrailleuses and the roar of volley fire, but, above it all, I could hear with almost startling distinctness the words of the captain, shouting in his clear, high voice, "En avant! Vive la France!"

As we marched forward toward our goal, huge geysers of dust spouted into the air, rising behind our backs from the rows of '75's supporting us. In front the fire curtain outlined the whole length of the enemy's line with a neatness and accuracy that struck me with wonder, as the flames burst through the pall of smoke and dust around us. Above, all was blackness, but at its lower edge the curtain was fringed with red and green flames, marking the explosion of the shells directly over the ditch and parapet in front of us. The low-flying clouds mingled with the smoke curtain, so that the whole brightness of the day was obscured. Out of the blackness fell a trickling rain of pieces of metal, lumps of earth, knapsacks, rifles, cartridges, and fragments of human flesh. We went on steadily, nearer and nearer. Now we seemed very close to the wall of shells streaming from our own guns, surging just above us, and dropping into the trenches in front. The effect was terrific. I almost braced myself against the rocking of the earth, like a sailor's instinctive gait in stormy weather.

In a single spot immediately in front of us, not over ten metres in length, I counted twelve shells bursting so fast that I could not count them without missing other explosions. The scene was horrible and terrifying. Across the wall of our own fire, poured shell after shell from the enemy, tearing through our ranks. From overhead the shrapnel seemed to come down in sheets, and from behind the slinking, blinding curtain came volleys of steel-jacketed bullets, their whine unheard and their effect almost unnoticed.

I think we moved forward simply

(Continued on Page 4)

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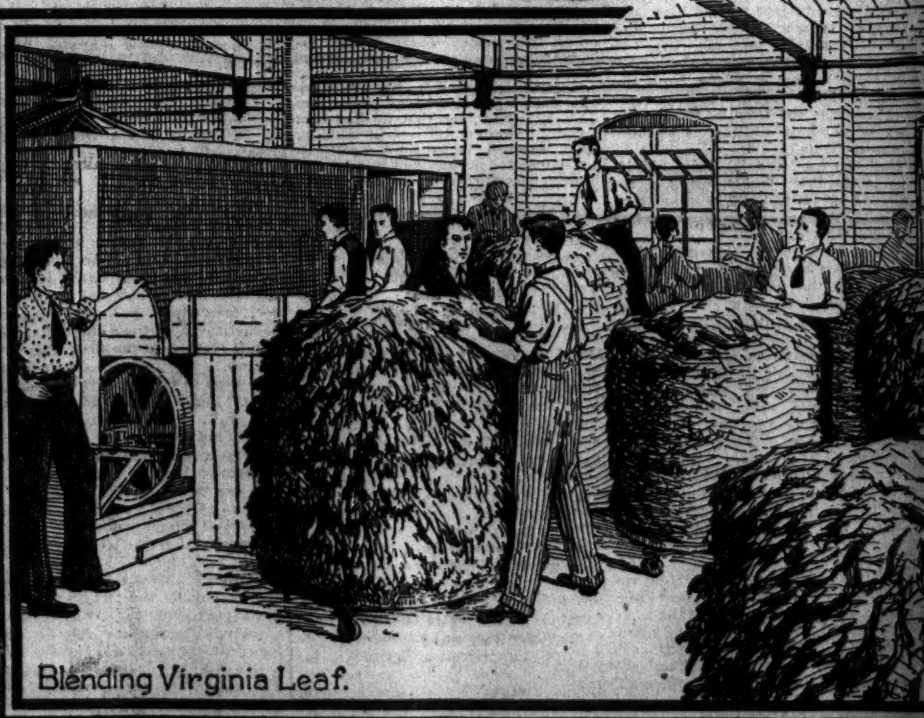


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A Soldier Of The Legion

(Continued from Page 3)

from habit. With me it was like a dream as we went on, ever on. Here and there men dropped, the ranks closing automatically. Of a sudden our own fire-curtain lifted. In a moment it had ceased to bar our way and jumped like a living thing to the next line of the enemy. We could see the trenches in front of us now, quite clear of fire, but battered almost beyond recognition. The defenders were either killed or demoralized. Calmly, almost stupidly, we parried or thrust with the bayonet at those who barred our way. Without a backward glance we leaped the ditch and went on straight forward toward the next trench, marked in glowing outline by our fire. I remember now how the men looked. Their eyes had a wild unseeing look in them. Everybody was gazing ahead, trying to pierce the awful curtain which cut us off from all sight of the enemy. Always the black pall smoking and burning appeared ahead—just ahead of us—hiding everything we wanted to see.

The drama was played again and again. Each time, as we approached so close that fragments of our own shells occasionally struck a leading file, the curtain lifted as by magic, jumped the intervening metres, and descended upon the enemy's trench farther on. The ranges were perfect. We followed blindly—sometimes at a walk, sometimes at a dog-trot, and when close to our goal, on the dead run. You could not hear a word in that pandemonium. All commands were given by example or by gesture. When our captain lay down, we knew our orders were to lie down too. When he waved to the right, to the right we swerved; if to the left, we turned to the left. A sweeping gesture, with an arm extended, first up, then down, meant, "Halt, Lie Down!" From down, up, it meant, "Rise!" When his hand was thrust swiftly forward, we knew he was shouting, "En avant!" and when he waved his hand in a circle above his head, we broke into the double quick.

Three times on our way to the second trench the captain dropped and we after him. Then three short quick rushes by the company and a final dash as the curtain of shells lifts and drops farther away. Then a hand-to-hand struggle, short and very bloody, some using their bayonets, others clubbing their rifles and grenades. A minute or two, and the trench was ours. The earthen fortress, so strong that the Germans had boasted that it could be held by a janitor and two washerwomen, was in the hands of the Legion.

As we swept on the trench-cleaners entered the trench behind and began setting things to rights. Far down, six to eight meters below the surface, they found an underground city. Long tunnels, with chambers opening to right and left; bedrooms, furnished with bedsteads, wash stands, tables, and chairs; elaborate mess-rooms, some fitted with pianos and photographs. There were kitchens, too, and even bath-rooms. So complex was the labyrinth that three days after the attack Germans were found stowed away in the lateral galleries. The passages were choked with dead. Hundreds of Germans who had survived the bombardment were torn to pieces deep beneath the ground by French hand grenades, and buried where they lay. In rifles, munitions, and equipment the booty was immense.

We left the subterranean combat raging underneath us and continued on. As we passed over the main trench, we were enfiladed by cannon placed in armored turrets at the end of each section of trench. The danger was formidable, but it, too, had been foreseen. In a few moments these guns were silenced by hand grenades shoved point-blank through the gun-ports. Just then, I remember, I looked back and saw Pals down on his hands and knees. I turned and ran over to help him up. He was quite dead, killed in the act of rising from the ground. His grotesque posture struck me at the time as funny, and I could not help smiling. I suppose I was nervous.

Our line was wearing thin. Half-way to the third trench we were reinforced by Battalion E coming from behind. The ground in our rear was covered with our men. All at once came a change. The German artillery in front ceased firing, and the next second we saw the reason why. In the trench ahead, the German troops were pouring out in black masses and advancing toward us at a trot. Was it a counter attack? "Tant mieux," said a man near me; another, of a different race, said, "We'll show them!" Then as suddenly our own artillery ceased firing, and the mystery became plain. The Germans were approaching in columns of four, officers to the front, huddled in the air, and as they came closer, we could distinguish the steady cry, "Kameraden! Kameraden!"

They were surrendering. How we went at our work! Out flew our knives, and in less time than it takes to tell it, we had mingled among the prisoners, slicing off their trouser buttons, cutting off suspenders, and hacking through

belts. All the war shoes had their laces cut, according to the regulations laid down in the last French Manual, and thus, slopping along, their hands helplessly in their breeches pockets, to keep their trousers from falling round their ankles, shuffling their feet, to keep their boots on, the huge column of prisoners was sent to the rear with a few soldiers to guard rather than to direct rather than to guard them. There was no light left in them now. A terror-stricken group; some of them, temporarily at least, half insane.

As the Germans had left the trenches their artillery had paused, thinking it a counter attack. Now, as the file after file was escorted to the rear and it became apparent to their rear lines that the men had surrendered, the German artillery saw its mistake and opened up again furiously as the dark masses of defenseless prisoners. We, too, were subjected to a terrific fire. Six shells landed at the same instant in almost the same place, and within a few minutes Section III of our company had almost disappeared. I lost two of my own section, Casey and Leguer, both severely wounded in the leg. I counted fourteen men of my command still on their feet. The company seemed to have shrunk two-thirds. I was the last man left when the trench lately evacuated by the Prussians and left it by a very deep communication trench which we knew led to our destination, Ferme Navarin. Just at the entrance we passed a board, marked in big letters with black paint, Schutzengraben, Spandau.

This trench ran zigzag, in the general direction north and south. In many places it was filled level with dirt and rocks kicked in by our big shells. From the mass of debris, hands and heads sticking stiffly out at grotesque angles. In one place, the heads of two men showed above the loose brown earth. Here and there, men were sitting, their backs against the wall of the trench, quite dead, with necks and heads showing. In one deep crater, excavated by our 320 millimeter shells, lay five Saxons, side by side, in the pit where they had sought refuge, killed by the bursting of a single shell. One, a man of about twenty years of age, lay on his back, his legs tensely doubled, elbows thrust back into the ground, and fingers dug into the palms; eyes staring in terror and mouth wide open. I could not help carrying the picture of fear away with me, and I thought to myself, that man died a coward. Just alongside of him, resting on his left side, lay a blond giant stretched out easily, almost graceful in death. His two hands were laid together, palm to palm, in prayer. Between them was a photograph. The look upon his face was calm and peaceful. The contrast of his figure with his neighbor's struck me. I noticed that a paper protruded from his partly opened blouse, and picking it up, read the heading, "Ein Feste Burg ist Unser Gott." It was a two-leaved tract. I drew a blanket over him and followed my section.

The trench we marched in wound along in the shelter of a little ridge crowned with scrubby pines. Here the German shells bothered us but little. We were out of sight of their observation posts, and consequently, their fire was uncontrolled and no longer effective. On we went. At every other step our feet pressed down upon soldiers' corpses, lying indiscriminately one on top of the other, sometimes almost filling the trench. I brushed against one who sat braced against the side of the trench, the chin resting upon folded arms quite naturally—yet quite dead. It was through this trench that Germans had tried to rush reinforcements into the threatened position, and here the men were slaughtered, without a chance to go back or forward. Hemmed in by shells in both front and rear, many hundreds had climbed into the open and tried to escape over the fields toward the pine forest, only to be mown down as they ran. For hundreds of metres continuously my feet, as I trudged along did not touch the ground. In many of the bodies life was not yet extinct, but we had to leave them for the Red Cross men. We had our orders. No delay was possible, and, at any rate, our minds were clogged with our own work ahead.

Making such time as we could, we finally arrived at the summit of the little ridge. Then we left the cover of the trench, formed in Indian file, 50 metres between sections, and, at the signal, moved forward swiftly and in order.

It was a pretty bit of tactics and executed with a dispatch and neatness hardly equalled on the drill-ground. The first files of the sections were abreast, while the men fell in, one close behind the other; and so we crossed the ridge, offering the smallest possible target to the enemy's guns. Before us and a little to our left was the Ferme Navarin, our goal. As we descended the slope, we were greeted by a new hall of iron. Shells upon shells, fired singly, by pairs, by salvos, from six gun batteries, they crashed and exploded around us. We increased the pace to a run and arrived out of breath abreast of immense pits dynamited out of the ground by prodigious explosions. Imbedded in them we could see three enemy howitzers, but not a living German was left. All had disappeared.

We entered the pits and rested for a space. After a moment we crawled up the side of the hollow and peered over the edge. There I could see Doumergue stretched on the ground. He was lying on his back, his shoulders and head supported by his knapsack. His right leg was doubled under him, and I could see that he had been struck down in the act of running. As I watched, he strained weakly to roll himself sideways and free his leg. Slowly, spasmodically, his leg moved. Very, very slowly the foot dragged itself along the ground, and finally the limb was stretched alongside the other. Then I saw his rough, worn face assume a look of satisfaction. His eyes closed. A sigh passed between his lips and Doumergue had gone with the rest.

As we waited there, the mood of the men seemed to change. Their spirits began to rise. One first started another, and soon we were all laughing at the memory of the German prisoners marching to the rear, holding up their trousers with both hands. Some of the men had taken the welcome opportunity of searching the prisoners while cutting their suspenders, and most of them were now puffing German cigarettes. One of them, Haefle, offered me a piece of K.K. bread, black as ink. I declined with thanks, for I didn't like the looks of it. In the relaxation of the moment, nobody paid any attention to the shells falling outside the little open shelter, until Capdevielle proposed to crawl inside one of the German howitzers for security. Alas, he was too fat, and stuck! I myself hoped rather strongly

that no shell would enter one of these pits in which the company had found shelter, because I knew there were several thousand rounds of ammunition piled near each piece hidden under the dirt, and an explosion might make it hot for us.

As we sat there, smoking and chatting, Delenche, the homme des liaisons, as he was called, of the company, slid over the edge of the hollow and brought with him the order to leave the pit in column of one and to descend to the bottom of the incline, in line with some trees which he pointed out to us. There we were to deploy in open order and dig shelter trenches for ourselves—though I can tell the reader that 'shelter' is a poor word to use in such a connection. It seems we had to wait for artillery before making the attack on Navarin itself. The trench "Spandau," so Delenche told me, was being put into shape by the engineers and was already partially filled with troops who were coming up to our support. The same message had been carried to the other section. As we filed out of our pit, we saw them leaving theirs. In somewhat looser formation, we ran full-tilt down the hill, and at the assigned position, flung ourselves on the ground and began digging like mad. We had made the last stretch without losing a man.

The Ferme Navarin was 200 metres from where we lay. From it came a heavy rifle and mitrailleuse fire, but we did not respond. We had something else to do. Every man had his shovel, and every man made the dirt fly. In what seemed half a minute we had formed a continuous parapet, 12 to 14 inches in height, and with our knapsacks placed to keep the dirt in place, we felt quite safe against infantry and machine-gun fire. Next, each man proceeded to dig his little individual niche in the ground, about a yard deep, 20 inches wide, and long enough to lie down in with comfort. Between each two men there remained a partition wall of dirt, from 10 to 15 inches thick, the usefulness of which was immediately demonstrated by a shell which fell into Blondino's niche, blowing him to pieces without injuring either of his companions to the right or the left.

We were comfortable and able to take pot shots at the Germans and to indulge again in the old trench game of sticking a helmet on a bayonet, pushing it a little above the dirt, and thus coaxing the Germans into shot and immediately responding with 4-5 rifles. I looked at my watch. It said 10.45 a.m.—just an hour and a half since we left our trenches and started on our charge; an hour and a half in which I had lived days and years.

I was pretty well tired out and would have given the world for a few hours' sleep. I called to Merrick to toss me Blondino's canteen. Mine was empty, and Blondino had left his behind when he departed with the 105 millimeter. Haefle remarked that Blondino was always making a noise anyway.

The artillery fire died gradually down, and only one German battery was still sweeping us now. Our long range pieces thundered behind us, and we could hear shells swooshing overhead in a constant stream on their way to the German target. Our fire was evidently beating down the German artillery fire excepting the single battery which devoted its attention to us. The guns were hidden, and our artillery did not seem able to locate them. Our aeroplanes, long hovering overhead began to swoop dangerously low. A swift Morane plane swept by at a height of 200 metres over the pine forest where the German guns were hidden. We watched him as he returned safe to our lines.

Soon the order came down the line to deepen the trenches. It seemed we were to stay there until night.

The charge was over. I raised my arm to listen to my wrist-watch, but couldn't hear it. Too many shells!

I knelt cautiously in my hole, and, looking over the edge, counted my section. There were but eighteen men. The Collettes, both corporals, were on the extreme left. Next came Capdevielle, Dowd, Zinn, Seeger, Scanlon, King, Subiron, Eubois, Corporal Meltayer, Haefle, St. Hilaire, Schnell, De Sumera, Corporal Denis, Burbekar, and Birchler. On my left, two paces in the rear of the section, were Neumayer, Corporal Fourrier, and Sergeant Fourrier. Both these were supernumeraries. The second sergeant was over with Section II. I began now to realize our losses. Fully two-thirds of my section were killed or wounded.

I wanted information from Corporal Denis regarding some men of his squad. Throwing a lump of dirt at him to attract his attention, I motioned to him to roll on to the side of his hole and make a place for me. Then, with two quick jumps I landed alongside him. As I dropped we noticed spurts of dust rising from the dirt-pile in front of the hole and smiled. The Germans were too slow that time. Putting my lips to his ears, I shouted my questions and got my information.

This hole was quite large enough to accommodate both of us, so I decided to stay with him a while. Corporal Denis still had bread and cheese and shared it with me. We lunched in comfort.

Having finished, we rolled cigarettes. I had no matches, and as he reached his cigarette to me to light mine, he jumped almost to his feet, rolled on his face, and with both hands clasped to his face, tried to rise, but couldn't. I've seen men who were knocked out in the squared ring do the same thing. With hands resting on the floor, they try to get up. They got up on their knees, and seem to try to lift their heads, but can't. Denis tugged and tugged, until at last, I knelt alongside him and forced his hands from his face. He was covered with blood spurting from the left eye down to the corner of the mouth. A steel splinter had entered there and passed under the left ear. He must stay in the trench until night-fall.

I reached for his emergency dressing and as I made the motion felt a blow in the right shoulder. As soon as I had got Denis tied up and quiet, I unbuttoned my overcoat and shirt and picked a rifle-ball out of my own shoulder. The wound was not at all serious and

bled but little. I congratulated myself, but wondered why the ball did not penetrate, and then I caught sight of Denis's rifle lying over the parapet and showing a hole in the woodwork. The ball seemed to have passed through the magazine of the rifle, knocked out one cartridge, and then hit me.

When I was ready to return to my own hole, I rose a little too high and the Germans turned loose at me with machine-gun, but too high. I got back safely and lay down. It was getting very monotonous. To pass the time, I dug my hole deeper and larger, placing the loose dirt in front in a quarter-circle, until I felt perfectly safe against anything except a direct hit by a shell. There is but one chance in a thousand of that happening.

The day passed slowly and without mishap to my section. As night fell, one half of the section stayed on the alert four hours, while the other half slept. The second sergeant had returned and relieved me at twelve midnight. I pulled several handfuls of grass, and with that and two overcoats I had stripped from dead Germans during the night, I made a comfortable bed and lay down to sleep. The bank was not uncomfortable. I was very tired, and dozed off immediately.

Suddenly I awoke in darkness. Everything was still, and I could hear my watch ticking, but over every part of me there was an immense leaden weight. I tried to rise and couldn't move. Something was holding me and choking me at the same time. There was no air to breathe. I set my muscles and tried to give a strong heave. As I drew in my breath, my mouth filled with dirt. I was buried alive.

It is curious what a man thinks about when he is in trouble. Into my mind shot memories of feats of strength performed. Why, I was the strongest man in the section. Surely I could lift myself out. I thought to myself, and my confidence began to return. I worked the dirt out of my mouth with the tip of my tongue and prepared myself mentally for the sudden heave that would free me. A quick inhalation, and my mouth filled again with dirt. I could not move a muscle under my skin. And then I seemed to be two people. The "I" who was thinking seemed to be at a distance from the body lying there.

My God! Am I going to die stretched out in a hole like this? I thought.

Through my mind flashed a picture of the way I had always hoped to die—the way I had a right to die: face to the enemy and running, towards him. Why, that was

part of a soldier's wages. I tried to shout for help, and more dirt entered my mouth! I could feel it grinding way down in my throat. My tongue was locked so I could not move. I watched the whole picture. I was standing a little way off and could hear myself gurgle. My throat was rattling, and I said to myself, "That's the finish!" Then I grew calm. It wasn't hurting so much, and somehow or other I seemed to realize that a soldier had taken a soldier's chance and lost. It wasn't his fault. He had done the best he could. Then the pain all left me and the world went black. It was death.

Then somebody yelled, "Heil! Heil my finger." I could hear him.

"That's nothing," said a voice I knew as Collette's. "Get the dirt out of his mouth."

Again a finger entered my throat, and I coughed spasmodically.

Some one was working my arms backward, and my right shoulder hurt me. I struggled up, but sank to my knees and began coughing up dirt.

"Here," says Subiron, "turn round and spit that dirt on your parapet. It all helps." The remark made me smile.

I was quite all right now, and Subiron, Collette, Joe, and Marcel returned to their holes. The Red Cross men were picking something out of the hole made by a 250 millimeter, they told me. It was the remnant of the Corporal and Sergeant Fourrier, who had their trench to my left. It seems that a 10 inch shell had entered the ground at the edge of my hole, exploded a depth of two metres, tearing the corporal and sergeant to pieces, and kicking several cubic metres of dirt into and on top of me. Subiron and the Collettes saw what had happened, and immediately started digging me out. They had been just in time. It wasn't long before my strength began to come back. Two stretcher bearers came up to carry me to the rear, but I declined their services. There was too much going on. I dug out the German overcoats, recovered some grass, and, bedding myself down in the crater made by the shell began to feel quite safe again. Lightning never strikes twice in the same spot.

However, that wasn't much like the old fashioned lightning. The enemy seemed to have picked upon my section. The shells were falling thicker and closer. Everybody was broad awake now, and all of us seemed to be waiting for shells to drop in our holes. It was only a question of time before we should be wiped out. Haefle called my attention to a little trench we all had

noticed during the day time about 40 metres in front of us. No fire had come from there and it was evidently quite abandoned. I took Haefle and St. Hilaire with me and quietly crawled over to the trench, round the end of it, and started to enter at about the center.

Then all of a sudden a wild yell came out of the darkness in front of us.

"Franzosen! Die Franzosen!" We couldn't see anything, nor they, either. There might have been a regiment of us or of them, for that matter. I screamed out in German, "Hande hoch!" and jumped into the trench followed by my two companions. As we crouched in the bottom, I yelled again, "Heande hoch oder wir erschossen!"

The response was the familiar "Kameraden! Kameraden!" Haefle gave an audible chuckle.

Calling again on my German, I ordered the men to step out of the trench with hands held high, and to march toward our line. I assured the poor devils we would not hurt them. They thought there was a division of us, more or less, and I don't know how much confidence they put in my assurance. Anyhow, as they scrambled over the parapet, I counted six of them prisoners to the three of us. Haefle and St. Hilaire escorted them back and also took word to the second sergeant to let the section crawl, one after the other, up this trench to where I was.

One by one the men came on, crawling in single file and I put them to work, carefully and noiselessly reversing the parapet. This German trench was very deep, with niches cut into the bank at intervals of one meter, permitting the men to lie down comfortably.

I wanted to know the time and felt along my belt. One of the straps had been cut clean through and my wallet, which had held 255 francs, had been neatly removed. Some one of my men, who had risked his life for mine with a self devotion that could scarcely be surpassed, had felt that his need was greater than mine. Whoever he was, I bear him no grudge. Poor chap, if he lived he needed the money—and that day he surely did me a good turn. Besides, he was a member of the Legion.

I placed sentries, took care to find a good place for myself, and was just dropping off to sleep as Haefle and St. Hilaire returned and communicated to me the captain's compliments and the assurance of a "citation."

I composed myself to sleep and dropped off quite content.

*Equivalent to 'mentioned in despatches.'



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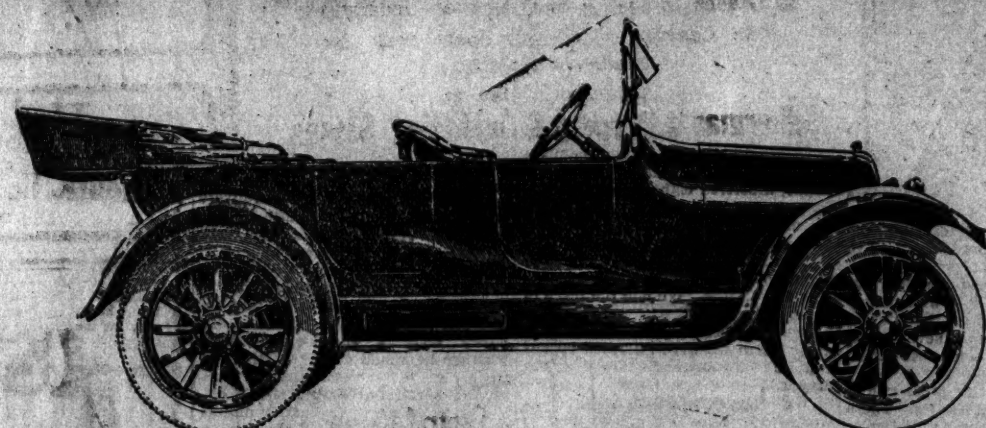
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TACTICS IN LEADS AT ROYAL AUCTION

Important Points to Remember in Playing Against A No Trumper

(Note: Special Articles on various phases of auction bridge will appear in The China Press from time to time. Watch for them.)

New York, February 20.—After a person has mastered the conventional leads from combinations of high cards, royal auction, and has become familiar with the uses of the fourth best from suits of four or more, there remain certain exceptional leads that require attention.

Having ace king alone, for instance, in playing against a trump declaration it is usual to lead the ace first and to follow with the king. This is a sort of down and out play to show that you have no more of that suit and are willing to ruff a third round.

When leading against a no trumper it often happens that there is no possible reentry for the longest suit, and the only hope of making it is that the partner may be able to get in on some other suit and lead your suit to you after it is established. This requires you to avoid exhausting his hand of your suit too early.

With ace king and several others, for instance, if you start with the winning cards and have to lead three rounds to get the queen out of the way you will never make another trick unless your partner had four of that suit originally, which is very improbable.

But if you start with a small card, no matter who wins the first round, you may drop everything on the second and third rounds with your ace and king if your partner can get in and lead the suit to you again. He should be able to do this, even if he had only two of the suit in the first place. Of course if your partner cannot win a trick anywhere it does not matter much what you lead, as the game is gone and your two tricks would not have saved it.

As we shall see in future articles, the declarer adopts the same tactics when he wants to make long suit in the dummy and dummy has no winning card in any other suit. This is called "ducking" to distinguish it from finessing.

Another defensive lead against no trumps, when there is no reentry elsewhere, is the queen from ace queen jack and others. The object is to get the king out of the way at once, no matter who has it, and to leave your partner with a card of the suit to return to you, even if he has only two. The jack from ace jack ten is on the same theory.

An important point in the selection of a suit to lead against a no trumper when your partner has not made a bid and you have two suits that are nearly equal is to prefer the suit in which the declarer is not likely to be long, even if he has the winning cards in it.

The writer has found that it usually pays to lead the trump when your partner's no trumper has been over-called with a suit which has been left in. The theory is that the trump hand is probably weak in high cards, and hopes to trump some of them. Applying the same principle to the lead against a no trumper, it will usually be found that such hands are not long or strong in either of the major suits, hearts or spades, and that such suits are the safest to open, if there is a choice.

A cautious player will never risk no trumps if he has a good major suit, but all sorts of chances are taken on long minor suits, with sure stoppers in the major suits to protect them, and every time you lead a minor suit up to a no trumper you are liable to hit a snag.

Here is a curious illustration of the importance of this rule, the came under the writer's notice the other day:

H—9 7 6 2
C—10 6 5
D—7 3
S—A 7 6 2

H—Q 8 5 3
C—Q 7 4
D—K 8 4
S—K 3

H—K J 10 4
C—8 2
D—Q 6 2
S—Q J 10 8

H—A
C—A K J 3
D—A J 10 9 5
S—9 5 4

Z dealt and bid no trump. A led the club simply because that suit was a little stronger than the hearts. Dummy put on the ten second hand and held the trick.

This allowed Z to lead the diamonds at once and to make the usual ace jack ten finesse against both honors in one hand on his left. Now A does what he should have done at first, leads the heart, but it is too late.

Z gets in with the ace, puts dummy in with the ace of spades and leads another diamond, making four tricks in that suit and the two top clubs, winning the game with three odd.

If A opens with either of the major suits the game is saved. He would naturally prefer the hearts, B's king forcing the ace. Now Z must underplay the clubs, on the chance of getting dummy in to lead the diamonds from the weak hand to the strong.

A puts on the queen, leads another heart and unblocks his partner's spade suit by giving up the king. Three clubs and three

aces is the limit for Y and Z, who are set for 50 points, instead of winning the game.

Some Duplicate Results
Among the remarkable swings made at the recent duplicate tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club several took place on the first four deals. Nos. 3 and 4 were interesting because they were the two played by Pair No. 3, N and S, who made the top score their way, against Pair No. 4, who made the top score E and W.

Pair 3 got the plus end of these two hands, making 26 only, while Pair No. 12 made 525 plus on them. Playing the E and W end of these two deals, Pair No. 10 made 350 plus, where Pair No. 4 lost 26. Curiously enough Pair No. 5, sitting N and S, lost 26 on the same deals, but Pair No. 3, N and S, gained 26. How there could be 26 made both ways on these two hands is a mystery, as they look like pianos for three odd and 100 aces in deal No. 3, 255 for E and W; and four odd in hearts with nine honors, 229 for N and S on No. 4. Difference, 26 minus for N and S. Here is No. 3, dealer south:

H—J 9 4 3
C—10 2
D—J 9 6
S—10 9 8 5

H—A 8 5 2
C—A 8
D—A 7 2
S—A Q J 7

H—K Q 10 7
C—K 9 7 6 5
D—Q 4
S—8 6 4

H—6
C—K J 8 4
D—K 10 8 5 3
S—K 3 2

Against the no trumper, Y leads a small heart and by winning the trick in dummy, finessing the spade, putting dummy in again with the heart and finessing the spade a second time, A easily makes four hearts, three spades and two aces, winning the game, 50 below the line; 225 above.

How Pair 12 got a plus score of several hundred on this deal the writer could not discover. Here is No. 4, in which there was a good deal of an argument, dealer West.

H—9 6
C—6 5
D—A 10
S—A J 8 6 4 3 2

H—J 8 7
C—A Q 10 8 2
D—Q 9 8
S—K 7

H—A K Q 10 4
C—8 2
D—J 7 2
S—Q 5

H—5 3 2
C—K 5 4
D—K 6 5 4 3
S—10 9

At one table Z passed and A bid a club, Y two spades and B three

hearts. Z helped the two spade bid, and A helped the hearts. When Y went to four spades B thought he had too many losers to go further, in spite of his 14 in honors, but A doubled the four spades and set the contract for two tricks.

Y saved money by being set, although A and B played the hand well against him. B led two rounds of hearts, and on finding his partner was not echoing switched to the clubs, afterward making a trump. Five tricks. Y loses 200, less simple honors. He would have lost 229 on the heart contract.

At another table A doubled the three spades instead of helping his partner's three hearts, and Y made his contract through B's failure to switch to clubs after two rounds of hearts. The third heart let Y trump, leading ace and another diamond, dummy leading a third diamond, which Y trumped. The ace and another trump put A in, when he had nothing to lead but clubs, so that dummy made the king.

This gave Y and Z 54 below the line, 193 above, a gain of 247, instead of losing 229, showing a difference of 476 on this deal.

Deal No. 1 was rather interesting from the fact that so many of the N and S pairs missed going game on it. Here is the distribution, dealer North.

H—A 10
C—Q J 7 6 4
D—Q J 7 2
S—Q 3

H—Q J 9 8 7 6 5 4
C—K
D—A 6
S—6 2

H—K 3
C—3 2
D—K 10 8 5
S—K J 7 5 4

H—3
C—A 10 9 8 5
D—9 4 3
S—A 10 9 8

At one table Z passed, A bid a heart, Y two clubs and B two spades, rather a curious shift. Z went three clubs and A three hearts, Y four clubs and A four hearts, which Y doubled. A made his contract, 64 below the line, 181 above, total 245 plus. Here is how it went.

Y led the club and Z returned the diamond. A put on the ace and returned the suit, dummy winning with the king and leading a club, which A ruffed. Then he led a trump, and Y led it a second time, to exhaust dummy. A trumped a diamond and led a spade, finessing the jack, so that the only tricks made by Y and Z were three aces.

At another table B supported the hearts without mentioning the spades, and then he doubled four clubs instead of letting A go to four hearts. This was unfortunate, as the

Y and Z end of it is good for five odd and the game in clubs.

At this table Y made his five odd, with four honors, 60 below the line, 249 above, or 309 points for the N and S pair, instead of 245 against them, a difference of 554. Here is the play at almost every table at which Y went game in clubs, doubled or not doubled.

B led the heart, Y won it and led the queen of trumps. When B did not cover dummy put the ace right on and caught the king. Dummy led a diamond and A won it with the ace, returning the suit up to weakness, so as to avoid the spades. Y played the jack and B the king.

B inferred that his partner wanted a lead through the spades and gave it to him, with the result that Y made both queen and ace. The cross ruff on hearts and spades that followed shut out B's little trump.

Hand No. 2 had a series of adventures in its travels round the room, with an incidental lesson in the importance of denying the partner's suit thrown in at one table, if not at others. Here it is, dealer East.

H—A Q 5 2
C—J 9 6 2
D—4
S—7 5 3 2

H—K 9 6 4
C—5 4
D—K 8 8 2
S—Q 8 6

H—J 10 8 7 3
C—A K Q 10
D—A J
S—10 9

H—5
C—Q 10 9 7 6 5
D—A K J 4
S—A K J 4

At some tables Z made the usual mistake of bidding one diamond, a suit in which he cannot win a trick. At others he passed. It is a much better spade than diamond, even with only four in suit, because the sure tricks are in spades, and that is the suit you want your partner to lead if the player on your left gets the winning declaration.

At one table both Z and A passed, and Y bid a heart. This is certainly an extraordinary declaration with a partner who has nothing to show. If the idea is to keep the bidding open Y should be only too glad to have it closed.

B was about to bid a heart himself, but in view of Y's bid he contented himself with two clubs, anticipating Z's denial of the heart suit.

Z bid two diamonds. A passed, as he knew what to lead and was not afraid of the diamonds going game. Instead of denying the diamonds, Y also passed, and left his partner to be set for 114 points. No matter what Y bids, just so that he denies the diamonds, Z will go to spades upon the principle so often stated that there must be some suit in which the hands fit. The thing is to find it.

At one table Y did not bid at all the first round, and Z anticipated a take out of B's club bid by declaring the spades. A went no trumps, but Y supported the spades and B shifted to hearts until finally four spades overcalled four hearts, which B doubled. Z made his contract, 72 below, 191 above, winning 263 points, instead of being left to lose 114 in diamonds.

What beat the diamond contract was either B's having shown the clubs and got A to lead them, or A's picking the short club suit himself, so as to make some of his little trumps.

At one table we get the old lesson on the importance of the partner's silence. Y did not bid, and B started with a heart. When Z bid two diamonds and A two hearts, Y passed again, but Z plunged right along and bid three diamonds, ignoring his partner's refusal to assist him and his apparent content with the heart declarations. The contract being for one more than at the other table, it went down for 164, instead of 114. If the heart contract is let alone, the two odd is all they make.

The strange thing about this hand is that at one table Z not only went to three diamonds but was doubled and made it. B had never mentioned the clubs, starting with a heart, but he doubled three diamonds, and Z did not think of the spades at all, apparently. A led his partner's heart suit, as he knew nothing about the clubs, and dummy made both queen and ace, Z discarding two clubs. When dummy led a small trump, B jumped for it with the ace, so as to lead the clubs. Z ruffed the second club and led the queen of trumps, which knocked the king and jack together.

Instead of leading another heart, to force the strong trump hand, A saw that this would allow Z to pull both A's trumps, so A led a small spade, hoping to get in a trump on the clubs. This gave Z four spade tricks, 42 below the line, 175 above, less simple honors, a gain of 203, instead of losing 164, on the same declaration.

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Shanghai, April 2, 1916.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA
NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Fine weather. Strong winds from
north to north-west, north of the
38th parallel, and from north to
north-east in the south.

BIRTH

HOGG. At 18, Avenue Road, on
April 4, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Hogg, a
son.

9311

SHANGHAI, APRIL 5, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Situation In China (Peking Gazette)

ONE of the remarkable facts of the present situation and all the extraordinary developments of the moment is the uncalculated outcome of the cancellation of the monarchy. If the views expressed in the monarchist papers in Peking are inspired by the monarchist clique in Government circles, it seems that the latter allowed the Chief Executive to issue the mandate of renunciation in the hope that the step would weaken the South by eliminating a powerful excuse.

The monarchists appeared to think that it was possible to continue every imperial institution—hastily adopted when the Empire was created, as if indeed China were Aladdin's magic land—by merely altering the "terminological status" of the country from an Empire to a Republic. But the actual result has falsified this anticipation.

The renunciation of the Throne, instead of weakening the cause of the South, seems to have given a sort of legitimate standing to the Republican movement started by Yunnan and supported openly by Kwelchow and Kwangsi and silently by practically all the people in the South. The South is said now to claim that even Peking implicitly recognises the propriety of its action; and the view is finding expression that in these circumstances it is not unreasonable that substantial guarantees should be demanded for a really efficient and responsible government.

The hope of the monarchists that the whole country would throw their sympathy on the side of Peking as a result of the cancellation of the monarchy is said to be entirely unrealised. And masses of people, who have hitherto been compelled to observe silence, appear now to have been encouraged to come out into open support of the Republic. It is, therefore, not at all surprising to find the monarchist papers declaring that it is the benevolence of the Yuan Shou and not political exigencies which have inspired the revival of the Min Kuo; and this also explains the vehement attack directed against the Tsan Cheng Yuan for having made the confession that the change of the Kuo-ti was a rash and irresponsible act and unrelated to the real wish of the people.

The South is said to have been never so unanimous as it is now, in the conviction that only by thoroughly overhauling and reorganising the Government can a recurrence of the personal methods prevalent during the past year or two be avoided. Newspapers in the South, now given some freedom in expressing their views, suggest that while the cancellation has been accepted by the people, with a sigh of relief and satisfaction to a certain extent, there is a great deal of scepticism in the mind of educated Chinese regarding the bona fides of Peking. The doubt is expressed that the step has been taken by Peking simply to "cool down the boiling indignation of the South which was rising to a dangerous point." The majority of these papers demand for intelligible but not, in our opinion, altogether inevitable reasons—abdication or re-election; and behind it all is the suspicion that unless this were done, there would be another monarchist campaign as soon as the position of the monarchists could be further strengthened. A thorough purging is said to be necessary in the interests of permanent peace.

The military situation in the South seems also to bear out this view. The Republicans consider it idle to say that the South has redoubled its military activities in consequence of the apparent weakness involved in the cancellation of the monarchy. Nothing is said to be farther from the truth. The South is represented as simply carrying out their program, necessarily modified from time to time as the situation develops.

The act of cancellation is admitted to have deflected slightly the course of events; but the absence of any definite action to improve conditions beyond a terminological change will not improbably stimulate the Southern leaders to prosecute their activities with renewed vigor. To assert that the South does not wish peace is said to be incorrect; but it is also pointed out that a sense of seriousness will hardly suggest that the South ought to cease hostilities before their demand for the thorough reorganisation of the government is complied with. Reuter's report regarding the attitude of the merchants at Wuchow on the Kwangsi-Kwangtung border is being interpreted as not a little significant of the feeling in the South. The people of Wuchow know what their lot must be if war is declared by Kwangsi on Kwangtung; yet the people, especially the merchants, have welcomed not neutrality but independence. There does not appear to be any doubt that the people in the South agree with the policy adopted by their leaders. It would be well for Peking to take this into consideration in formulating a proper policy to meet the new situation.

The South also seems to claim that the general situation justifies that their campaign should continue. While Republicans hold that hostilities should not continue if the same can be avoided, the view is expressed—this again is intelligible although we do not view it as inevitable—that the continuation of warlike operations is in agreement with the policy and program of the South, i.e., no cessation until the future of the Republic—a real and live Republic—is assured. Passing on to a consideration of the military situation we have to observe that it is now known definitely that the Yunnanese are again on the Upper Yangtze, having driven back the Northern troops at some points across the river. No attempt seems to have been made this time to capture Suifu as this city will naturally fall when Luchow is captured. Experience has shown that the strategic importance of Suifu is not so vital as that of Nachi, which commands Luchow and holds the key between Chungking and Chengtu. The city of Nachi, situated on the north bank of the Yangtze at a point between Luchow and Suifu is reported to have fallen into the hands of the Yunnanese, while Nachi and Kiangnan are believed to have shared the same fate. Reports are even to the effect that fighting has been proceeding between Suifu and Lung-chang, the latter situated on the Chungking-Chengtu road.

The situation south of Chungking seems to be equally, if not more, serious. It has been reported that the Yun-Kwei troops have been steadily advancing towards Chungking from the direction of Chikiang. Respecting this particular front, there has been an ominous silence on the part of the Northern generals. From private reports, it seems that the Yun-Kwei troops are not very far from the bank of the Yangtze on the north side of which is situated the city of Chungking. In this connection it may be mentioned that there is a curious gap in the Reuter's report on the situation in Southern Szechuen which reached Peking day before yesterday. The message begins by stating that "the rebels have captured Pengshui, south-east of Fochowse"; but it suddenly breaks off and continues with a curious disregard for sense to say "and are reported to be seven miles off Luchow." Now there is a distance of some eight or nine hundred li separating Pengshui and Luchow, the former being on the Szechuen-Hupeh border while the latter is situated west of Chungking. It is believed, therefore, that the Censor has struck out a paragraph from the original report and sent the rest on as if the beginning and end of the whole report were one long sentence.

Reading between the lines and putting private reports together, it is not impossible that the passage struck out—if it has been struck out at all—must deal with the situation south of Chungking. At any rate the correspondent evidently began to describe the situation from the eastern border of Szechuen, gradually working westward, thus first Pengshui, next Chikiang or Chungking and finally Luchow, but the middle part was probably struck out by the Censor for good reasons. This brings us to another "unfolding truth." It is being asked why should the correspondent report the insurgents to be seven miles off Luchow instead of some many miles from Nachi, as the Yunnanese could not have crossed the river above or below this city. The inference is that the city of Nachi has fallen, which is borne out by reliable unofficial reports.

But it is the province of Hunan that still continues to be the center of Yun-Kwei activities, shortly to be known as Yun-Kwei-Chien activities, because Kwangsi has now sent a

force against Hunan in the direction of Yungchow. It must be remembered that the capture of Pengshui took place some two weeks ago as reported in our columns. This Reuter report has been allowed to come through, it is said, because the Kwelchow troops, which have been operating in these regions, have now captured Yungchow in North Hunan, about one hundred li north of Shenchow. This Kwelchow success, reports a Japanese paper, has compelled the Northern troops fighting south of Chenchu to retire to Shenchow to avoid being cut off from their base by the enemy advancing from the direction of Yungchow. If Fochow or Fochowse is still in the hands of the insurgents—we have not heard anything to the contrary—the Yun-Kwei troops have now gained a wide approach from Kwelchow to the Yangtze river, thus threatening the Northern troops on the Upper Yangtze. It is possible that this strategic success has compelled the troops further up the Yangtze to withdraw from the southern bank of the river, losing Kiangnan, Nachi and Nachi in succession.

Little has been heard from Southern Hunan where fighting is believed to be in progress for the last two weeks. The *Pei Ching Jih Pao* reported yesterday from official sources that Northern troops had recaptured Suining, south-west of Hunan. This is strange news, as strange as the news of the capture of Poyai by Lung Chin-kuang, since the Northern troops, even according to official reports, were north of Wukang.

The situation in Kwangtung is very delicate. Lu Yung-ting, Tutuh of Kwangsi, is now at Wuchow, ready to march into Kwangtung if Lung Chin-kuang refuses to come to terms. In the regions of western Kwangtung, the Kwangsi troops have entered Kwangtung territory, and in the south-east Brigadier-General Ma Chun-fa has declared independence at Changchow with his five thousand troops and is now fighting the troops under the Occupation Commissioner of Swatow. Hostilities seem inevitable unless some sort of agreement can be arrived at between Lung Chin-kuang and the Republican leaders. Rumors, which must be accepted with reserve, are to the effect that negotiations have been going on between Tutuh Lu Yung-ting and Chiangchun Lung Chin-kuang. There is even a report—which sounds somewhat fantastic at present—that Chiangchun Lung has consented to become Tutuh of Kwangtung provided the professional revolutionists such as Huang Hsing and Chen Chimei, refrain from entering the province and meddling with the administration there. The report further says that Tutuh Lu has agreed to all these stipulations provided Kwangtung hands over a portion of its military supplies to Kwangsi for operations in Hunan. Kwangtung will be spared the horrors of war if an agreement can be arrived at, otherwise a new theater of war will soon be added to the many already existing.

Travellettes

Kashmir

THE vale of Kashmir is one of the most beautiful and unfortunate valleys in Asia. High among the Himalayas, ringed with monster five-mile peaks, clothed in evergreen, fir and deodar, the light green bed of Jehlam strung across its dun breast like a jade necklace, blushing with the ghostly pink of peach and plum blossoms, it is worth crossing half Asia to spend a day there—and there are times when it is worth spending a fortune to get away.

Kashmir has a persistent record of natural calamity. Jehlam overflows his banks at intervals and sends devastating floods that wipe whole districts clean as a child wipes his slate. The giant peaks around the valley stir now and again in their sleep of ages and shake the flats with mighty earthquakes. Famine and cholera kill more than the river and the trembling mountains. Fire frequently sweeps the fields and cities.

As you look up at the hills on either side from the bed of Jehlam, you see that one slope is covered with cool, dark forest, while the other grows nothing but long grass. A spark in this grass starts the blaze. Among the Himalayas the air is fitting cold, and the Kashmiri carries a little charcoal brazier under his robe to warm his body. These peripatetic furnaces start many a flame.

With a history dotted with such calamitous landmarks, the people of Kashmir have acquired a pessimistic expression and disposition. They are superstitious, too, ascribing all manner of miraculous attributes and fairy inhabitants to the mountain springs. There is one great fountain whose water they say turns dark and murky when the cholera is about to come. Then there are more cheerful legends, tales weird and fantastic yet beautiful, more in keeping with the fragrant blossom-studded loveliness that is Kashmir in the spring.

INVESTIGATING WAGES

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 29.—According to careful studies by expert economists, the cost of living has increased from twenty to twenty-five per cent since 1900. Such an increase necessitates an overhauling of the wage scale to balance it. In a good many lines, the increase in expenses has been more than offset by an increase in wages. In other lines the rise in prices, and the low-salaried workers are seeing their margin of financial safety dwindle until sometimes it is a little worse than non-existent.

The situation is being met all over the country in a new way. Instead of waiting for protests or strikes from the workers, capital and society are investigating the wages and expenses of all classes of low-salaried laborers and trying to solve the question by acting on the information they gather. An employer who investigates has simply to raise wages, if he finds that his employees cannot live decently on their earnings. If a city, or a state, or the nation comes to such a conclusion it has to legislate, and such legislation is so new that in many cases it must be tested exhaustively in the courts to determine whether it will hold or not.

Much State minimum-wage legislation is being deferred pending a Supreme Court decision on the Oregon law. Almost three years ago, a bill providing a minimum wage of nine dollars a week for women workers in Oregon was made a law. An employer brought a test case into the Oregon courts, and lost it in the lower and supreme courts of the state. The fight was carried up to the Federal Supreme Court. The hearings were concluded some time ago, but the Supreme Court so far has not handed down its decision. When it does come, that decision will be of the most far-reaching importance because it will determine the fate of much other legislation along the same lines.

The first step in minimum-wage legislation is an investigation to determine what that minimum wage shall be. This investigation takes the average family—usually five members—and determines the lowest income upon which it can decently live. Several such investigations have already been made. The United States government is about to make one in the District of Columbia. A bill appropriating six thousand dollars for the purpose is pending in Congress.

The results of this investigation will be of nation-wide interest, because they will bear an official stamp that previous figures lack. The immediate cause of the step is the case of the Washington street cleaners. The streets of the capital are noted for their immaculate condition, but the men who keep them that way only get a dollar and a half a day for actual working time. If it rains and they cannot work, they do not get paid. If they work only half a day they get seventy-five cents. These facts, and some other statistics, connected with the making of garments in the District, were brought out by citizens' organizations, and the proposed investigation is the result.

It will be undertaken by the Department of Labor, under the immediate direction of Dr. Meeker, Commissioner of Labor Statistics. The names of 2,500 typical families, including all the industries, will be selected from the census, and the Department will make an exhaustive study of the cost of living as it applies to these families. Budgets will be made out, tabulating all the various items of expense and setting the necessary minimum for each. These budgets will serve as the basis for minimum-wage legislation in the District of Columbia, and will be very valuable to the whole country for purposes of comparison.

Significant work along the same lines has recently been completed in other big cities—Chicago, New York, Baltimore, Buffalo and Pittsburgh. New York had two investigations, one into the condition of the street cleaning squad, which fixed the minimum income of a family of five at \$340 a year, and another by the Factory Investigating Commission, putting the minimum at \$376.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways made a survey of the condition of the men employed by the Chicago lines, and came to the conclusion that a yearly wage of \$1209 is essential to proper living conditions for a family of five. Of this \$1209, a sum of \$529 is to go for food, \$240 for rent and \$450 for clothing. The clothing estimate is over four times as large as the one made by the investigators of the New York factory commission. This difference indicates a considerable difference in the living standards of the two classes of workers.

The Chicago budget only provides

\$20 a year for car-fare, because the men are traction employees, and most of them can get to and from work without cost. The New York budgets list daily car-fare as a necessity. Such an item mounts up in a family of any size, for in bad weather the children must often use the cars to go to school, and the mother to do her marketing. In this respect the small-town dweller has an advantage.

The Buffalo survey was made under the supervision of the State Factory Investigation Commission. The Commission concluded that a factory worker in Buffalo must earn at least \$722 a year to support his family properly. That this figure is lower than the one compiled for New York City is due to the fact that some necessities, notably rents, are low in Buffalo. The rent item for that city is just half the sum put down in the rent column in the Chicago statistics.

The influence of a proper wage on the health of the family is being brought out more clearly every day. The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor recently made an investigation of the cost of living with particular reference to its effect on infant mortality. The investigation showed that in families having an annual income of less than \$900, the death rate of the babies is considerably above normal. Infant mortality statistics are recognized as a valuable index to race vitality as well as to environmental conditions. Hence this result seems to indicate that insufficient wages strike at the essential vigor of the class which must eke out existence upon them. Pointing in the same direction are the conclusions of Dr. Joseph Goldberger, of the Public Health Service. Dr. Goldberger has conducted a series of experiments from which he concludes that pellagra, a disease whose prevalence has become something of a problem in this country in the last ten years, is due largely to insufficient diet. According to Dr. Goldberger, an increase in wages in certain sections has been followed by a corresponding decrease in the prevalence of this disease.

It is in line with modern tendencies in the United States that an attempt should be made to remedy any condition adversely affecting a large stratum of society by means of appropriate legislation. What progress such legislation will make depends to some extent on the decision to be handed down by the Supreme Court in the Oregon case. Judging by the past record of the Supreme Court in such cases, it is considered probable that the highest tribunal will sustain the Oregon courts and decide in favor of the minimum-wage law. In this case we may look for further legislation to the same end.

The Consumers League is one of the most active influences back of legislation to regulate the condition of the workers. It is interested in most of the State laws that are waiting on the Supreme Court decision. The League is organized in twenty states, and eighty-nine of the larger cities.

A number of different states have already appointed "Cost of Living" commissions, which have compiled reports embodying their conclusions which can serve as the basis for state legislation. Massachusetts, Kansas, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Iowa, Colorado and even the Hawaiian Islands are included in the list.

The budgets compiled by all these state, municipal and private investigators for the expenditures of families include many little economies, such as the use of oleo-margarine in place of butter. They make no provision for anything the experts consider an extravagance, in spite of the fact that most of us consider an occasional extravagance as a necessity. One striking fact is well brought out, however—that an adequate provision for amusement is among the necessities. The sums set aside for this purpose do not permit of any but the simplest amusements, ranging as they do from \$7.50 to \$50 a year for the family, but they recognize the need of every man for relaxation.

There is little doubt that the future will see more and more of a scientific ratio between wages and essential expenditures. Instead of being based entirely on the law of supply and demand—which means that the paycheck is just as small as it is possible to make it—the wage-scale will be regulated by the needs of the wage-earner.

Best They Could Do

She—I wonder why they hung that picture?
He—Perhaps they couldn't catch the artist!

The Khaki Girl

A Striking Result Of The War

I have worked beside her for five months and so I know her well.

She is a war product—this Khaki Girl—who until the late summer found her vocation as a general servant, a nursemaid, a laundry hand, or in any other of those walks in life which, until recent events set the whole world topsy-turvy, were women's natural occupations.

Now she takes a man's place in a munition factory and turns a shell with a hand as practiced as his own.

The machinery has no fear for her. She stands before her lathe and starts the belting whirling with as nonchalant an air as once she trundled a perambulator down a street. She can gauge and file and change a tool. She can tell you if her machine is running high or low, and sooner than wait for a mechanic if he be occupied will set it to rights herself.

She can fill her arms with 18-pound shells and toss a projectile from one hand to the other as lightly as a ball.

She is called the Khaki Girl because she once wore a khaki overall. For reasons of economy authorities have changed the color of the overalls to black; but the colloquial name still sticks to her, and probably will remain her heritage so long as she is a shell-machinist.

A Touch of Rouge

If you were to meet her out you would not fail to recognise her. She carries a brown or green attache case. It contains her meal for the shift, powder, a mirror, and a rag of toweling. She would not be seen travelling home with a speck of grease upon her face. Even during the tea break—half an hour—she will dress her hair again, and before the bell sounds you will see her fetch out that mirror and turn so that the light may fall upon it to powder her nose and put a touch of rouge upon her cheeks.

The Khaki Girl is intensely proud of her appearance. Her dress is gay. She likes touches of bright color—a purple muffler, her black and white check coat piped with orange, a bright pink rose in her black velvet hat, which is small in shape but large in size, the brim, if there is one, crushed down on to her forehead so that her eyes disappear beneath it. The tilt of the hat permits one of her many combs or hair slides, much bejewelled, to peep out. "Other wise," she falls in footwear, for her black boots are ill-fitting and worn shabby.

Her vocabulary is not as yours. It is descriptive, nevertheless, and she would lose much of her charm were her turn of conversation to be taken from her. If you behave foolishly, you are a "cock-eyed onion" or a "blatted had-dock." Her friend is her "mate," and her fiancé is her "friend." If you offer her a chocolate she never says "Yes, please." It's "I don't mind if I do." "Gee-whizz! Law, Swelp!" belong to her for hourly use, but only once have I heard her use a swear-word, and that was in a moment of great apprehension. If she has never been to work before she is a lady, but once she has been paid wages she no longer lays claim to this title of distinction. She has a nickname for everyone.

'Grub Fool'

There is the "Rabbit," the foreman with the elongated teeth. "Spots" is the better-up with an unhappy tendency to pimples; "His Royal Highness Good-for-Nothing," a new and very young mechanic with a smiling and unpleasant manner. I myself am "Mlow" (all the lady

(Continued on Page 7)

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THE SHANGHAI STORES CO.

21, NANKING ROAD.

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

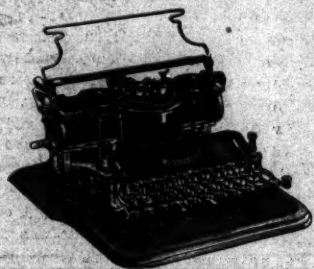
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The Manicure Lady

She Gives Her Ideas on Poetry
and the Poets

By William F. Kirk
"Do you know, George," said the Manicure Lady, "I am getting so I can't read nothing but poetry."
"That's one of the first signs of what the doctors call senile senility," declared the Head Barber. "You are getting woozy in the head."
"I could get a whole lot woozier in

That new dance
goes like this

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the head and still be too bright for a common gent like you to get gay with," said the Manicure Lady. "I think it is a whole lot nicer for a human being to sit down at night and spend a hour reading something that was wrote by Robert Keats or John Burns than to be all the time reading about how many players wished they had stuck to the National League instead of leaping to the Federals. Goodness knows, George, it don't take no great intellect? to go through a sporting page." "Who wants a great intellect? I don't, for one," declared the Head Barber. "I was reading about a fellow named Chatterton that had a great intellect and starved to death in a garret. It's funny that his intellect didn't steer him around to a free lunch somewhere."

"They didn't have free lunch in them days," said the Manicure Lady, "and if they did, do you suppose a great poet like Mister Chatterton would eat free lunch? Poets can't digest cold wieners, George. Barbers can, maybe, but not poets. Such vulgar things as sausages are not for singers. I should think you would know that much."

"I seen a song writer eating liver-wurst the other day," said the Head Barber. "He ate ten."
"Song writers ain't poets," said the Manicure Lady. "All they can do is to make every line begin with a capital letter. That lets them out. The kind of poets I mean, the kind like Mister Chatterton, is all dead now, and the ones that is trying to be like him ought to be dead."

"Oh, gee, George, how I wish I could have been living in them brave days when Lord Byron was fussing around and flirting with the girls. If his photographs don't flatter him he was awful handsome, and maybe he might have dropped around to have his nails did if I had been living then."

"He wouldn't have gave you no tip like Joe Blow," said the Head Barber. "Poets for romance and bookmakers for tips, kid. You want to stop thinking about them old-time poets and begin thinking about marrying some nice, rich real estate man with a million feet of ground and one foot in the cold grave."

"I wouldn't marry a rich man unless he loved me an awful lot," said the Manicure Lady. "Most of them rich men make their wives keep a expense account, and they have to keep it as strict and crooked as a drummer, too, to make both ends meet. No, George, I shall never wed a rich man unless I should happen to fall in love with him."

"Suit yourself about that," said the

Head Barber, "but whatever you do, don't marry no poet."
"I will if I want to," snapped the Manicure Lady.
"All right," warned the Head Barber, "but if you do, don't come back here the next week looking for your old job."

The Khaki Girl

(Continued from Page 6)

workers are "Mlows"), and the canteen worker is the "Grub Fool."

Her faults are many, but they are on the surface. There is no false pride about the Khaki Girl, no pretence, no seeking to make you believe she is other than she is. She is there for you to take or leave, just as you will. If you "take her," well and good; if you "leave her," she does not care at all.

She is a sulky creature if she is displeased. She never sets out to make a good impression, but treats you when first you make her acquaintance with an air of resentfulness as if you are there to take her tools, to take the lion's portion of the shells if the supply be low, to push before her in to tea, to take the first turn at the urn. So she hides your grease, your gauge; shrugs her shoulders when you pass, makes no pretence, to hide the fact that she is out to dislike you. But you show her that you too have your end of the stick to keep up. You take back your grease and your gauge and she respects you.

Then as the days go by she begins to understand that you are not there to take from her, only to share with her, to pile up shells, which in their turn will help to build up the pinnacle of England's glory.

His Photograph

She likes you, and when she likes you she shows you her good qualities, and they are many.

Next, she will confide in you. "This is his photograph," and she holds out the locket she is wearing round her neck. This is his badge. It is pinned on to an overall—a great brass medallion. She has his button on her coat and another of his badges on her hat. Her "friend" is in the Persian Gulf. She has not had a line from him for three months, and he always wrote once a week. The same sad little story that one hears so often: the weariness of watching and waiting for the "Missing." She believes, though, that some day she will hear again. She smiles and works. She is full of indomitable courage—the Khaki Girl. I am very fond of her.

In some ways she is worldly-wise as a grandmother; in others as childish as a little girl in a nursery. She has a saucy tongue and a ready wit, and is prompt with a "return answer." She is emotional, and her heart is full of sympathy. There is no balance in her character. She lacks steadfastness. "Gay" is the word which best describes her. She is extraordinarily gay. She is never too tired to laugh, to sing—she is always singing—to pelt a mate with orange peel. She keeps "going," though the black rings round her eyes show that she is very tired.

When I no longer work beside her I shall miss her. Someone who has crept into my heart will pass out of my life. She is such a very human thing—the Khaki Girl.

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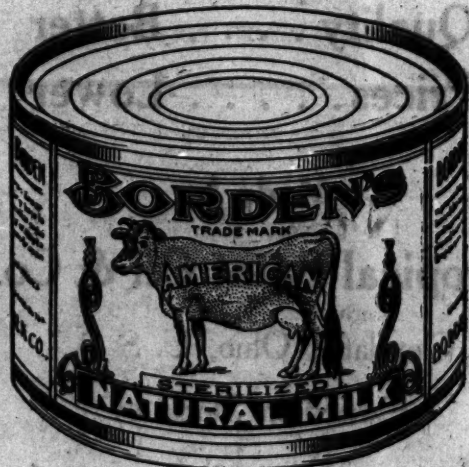
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 4, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	73.65
Shanghai Gold Bars: 97.10	—
Bar Silver: 1915	—
Copper Cash: per tael	1915
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 3-3 1/2 Tls.	7.14
Exch. @ 12.8—Mex. \$	9.80
Peking Bank: 364	—
Native Interest: .07	—

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver: 29 3/4	d.
Bank rate of discount: 5%	
Market rate of discount: 3 m-a	%
4 m-a	%
6 m-a	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a	25.46
Ex. Paris on London, 100 d-a	—
Ex. N.Y. on London, 100 d-a	477
Consols: 4 1/2	f

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London: T.T. 2-9 1/2	
India: Demand 2-9 1/2	
T.T. 208 1/2	
Paris: Demand 395 1/2	
T.T. 395 1/2	
New York: Demand 66 1/2	
T.T. 66 1/2	
Hongkong: Demand 72 1/2	
T.T. 72 1/2	
Japan: Demand 75 1/2	
T.T. 75 1/2	
Batavia: Demand 158 1/2	
T.T. 158 1/2	

Banks' Buying Rates	
London: 4 m-a Cds. 2-10 1/2	
India: 4 m-a Dcy. 2-10 1/2	
London: 6 m-a Cds. 2-11	
India: 6 m-a Dcy. 2-11 1/2	
Paris: 4 m-a Cds. 41 1/2	
New York: 4 m-a Cds. 68 1/2	

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EX-CHANGE FOR APRIL	
£1-Hk. Tls. 6.40	
Hk. Tls. 1-Francs 4.41	
1-Mark 3.62	
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.36	
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen 1.45	
1-Rupiah 2.34	
1-Rouble 2.29	
1-Mex. \$ 1.50	

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.65	
Chinese Dollars, 72.625	
On Peking, Demand, 105%	
On Tientsin, Demand, 106	
On Newchwang, Demand, 84%	
On Hankow, Demand, 103%	
On Chungking, Demand, 114	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73%	
On Foochow, Demand, 95%	
On Amoy, Demand, 71%	
On Swatow, Demand, 96%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 57%	
April 4, 1916.	

Stock Exchange

Transactions	
Shanghai, April 4, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
Yangtze Ins. \$300.00	
Anglo French Lands Tls. 102.50	
Shanghai Dock Tls. 74.00	
Shanghai Dock Tls. 75.00	
Anglo Japan Tls. 14.75	
Bukits Tls. 7.10	
Gulfs "L" Tls. 12.75	
Java Consolidated Tls. 24.75	
Karans Tls. 18.50	
Tanah Merah Tls. 13.75	
Unions Ins. \$1000.00	
Direct Business Reported	
Yangtze Ins. \$300.00	
Consol. Tls. 505	

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions	
Shanghai, April 4, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Official	
Gulfs Tls. 12.50 cash	
Gulfs Tls. 12.75 cash	
S.M.C. (1915) 6% Debs. Tls. 100.00 cash	
Shanghai Docks Tls. 75.00 May	
Kota Bahros Tls. 15.05 cash	
Shanghai Docks Tls. 2.55 cash	
Taiplings Tls. 3.75 April	
S.M.C. 5% Debs. Tls. 96.00 cash	
S.M.C. (1915) 5 1/2% Debs. Tls. 96.00 cash	
Chemors Tls. 2.47 1/2 cash	
Gulfs Tls. 12.60 cash	
Direct	
Dominions Tls. 18.75 cash	
Hall and Holtz 7% Debs. Tls. 100.00 cash	
Chemors Tls. 2.50 cash	
Semambu Tls. 2.30 cash	

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separate bath, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

ORIENTAL TRADE HURT
BY FREIGHT INCREASES

Many Lines of Commerce Suffer From Rise in Shipping Rates

Washington, February 26.—Various lines of trade in the Far East are being seriously hampered by the great increase in freight rates on practically all lines between the Orient, Europe and the United States, according to a recent report by United States Consul-General George E. Anderson at Hongkong.

Formal announcement has been made of a 20 per cent. advance in the rates between the Far East and the eastern coast of the United States by way of the Suez Canal, and shippers have been informed by the Pacific conference lines of a similar advance soon to become effective for trans-Pacific traffic.

"While the temporary closing of the Panama Canal is said by shipping people to have had some influence upon this increase," says Consul-General Anderson in his report, "the plain facts seem to be that ships are needed in other parts of the world to such a degree that they will be taken from the Far Eastern run unless the rates announced can be obtained and ships be filled at such advanced rates."

"It is known," says the consular report, "that there are unusually large rice crops in Indo China, Siam and Burma, and the demand for tonnage for the movement of this crop has stiffened freights both locally and in world service. There is, in fact, no element in the situation promising any weakening in the demand for vessels. Norwegian shipowners, who in some respects reflect best the general position of shipowners the world over, are refusing to let their ships on less than two years' time charter at rates which are very high, to say the least. While, for instance, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the chief Japanese line concerned in European and American trade, is maintaining a service of eleven liners and six additional ships, together with four other ships which return to the Far East by way of New York, there is a scarcity of tonnage for Europe at present, and many commodities which can move generally at comparatively low freights only are held up in Far Eastern ports."

"The most serious phase of the situation is the effect the high rates are having upon business generally," the report continues. "A very large share of Chinese produce for the United States goes by moderate in value for their bulk—raw materials, particularly of the class in which German firms have succeeded in building up a good trade in recent years cannot be moved under present freight rates. This not only reduces exports from the Far East, but at the same time reduces the buying power of the Chinese people materially, and affects import trade just as seriously."

"Under normal conditions this situation would right itself in time, but at present no reduction in freight rates can be justified here so long as there is a demand for vessels elsewhere at high rates. The situation is particularly unfortunate for American trade, which consists so largely of goods in both import and export lines in which freight rates are a dominating factor. The export trade in flour, lumber and machinery, particularly, will be affected."

"As a result of the difficulty in securing transportation, the rattan and almalaga-gum industries in some parts of the Philippines are reported seriously embarrassed, and many of the natives face financial destruction. Shipments of beans and similar goods from North China and Japan to Europe are practically impossible at present rates. The export of coal from Japan and Indo-China is reduced fully 10 per cent. by the high cost of freight alone."

The large shipyards of Hongkong, under certain conditions, can build

ships as cheaply as any yards in the world. Usually the necessity of obtaining much of the steel plate work from abroad, since steel is not produced here, serves to counteract many of the advantages the industry has otherwise in Hongkong, but in spite of this and the fact that much of the steel now obtained in Hongkong is bought at high freight rates and in competition with American yards, the Hongkong yards are now building ships in competition with the shipyards of Europe, and are building them as cheaply as the cheapest. All the shipyards in Hongkong capable of building ocean vessels have work to their full capacity.

"In the two larger Hongkong yards fourteen new vessels are now under construction or to be constructed as soon as room for them can be made. These vessels include three new ships for the Blue Funnel Line's 'Straita Steamship Company' extension and three new ships for the China Navigation Company's coast service between Shanghai and Hongkong, at the yard of the Taihook Dockyard and Engineering Company. At the yard of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company (Ltd.), six new ships are being built for Messrs. Brunsgaard Kloeferud & Co. of Drammen, Norway, and two for Messrs. Hans Kier & Co. of the same place. Two other vessels of the same class will be started as soon as room can be made for them and three others are contracted for. There are also under construction two vessels for the Siam Steamship Company. All these new vessels are being built in addition to a large amount of work in the overhauling and repair of old vessels, the task in some instances approaching in importance the construction of new vessels."

"The decreased output is due to wintering. The outputs of dry rubber for the month of March from the Tebong Rubber & Tapioca Estate Ltd. was 36,500 lbs. and from the Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate Ltd. was 6,500 lbs.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, March 22.—Following were the prices realised at our rubber auction today:—

Sheet	
Smoked Fine Ribbed.... @ 184-175	
Smoked Good Ribbed.... @ 170-169	
Smoked Fine Plain.... @ 176-165	
Smoked Good Plain.... @ 167-164	
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed.... @ 167-164	
Unsmoked Good Ribbed.... @ 164-156	
Unsmoked Fine Plain.... @ 164-156	
Unsmoked Good Plain.... @ 150	
Crepe	
Fine Pale Thin.... @ 184-180	
Good Pale Thin.... @ 182-177	
Good Pale Blanket.... @ 175-173	
Good Brown Blanket.... @ 174-169	
Fine Brown.... @ 179-171	
Good Brown.... @ 168-167	
Good Dark.... @ 156-152	
Bark.... @ 140-115	

Scrap
Virginian and Pressed.... @ 137-114
Loose.... @ 140-90
Sheet
Cupwashing.... @ 170-160
London quotations:
Fine Pale Crepe.... @ 3s. 6 1/4 d.
Fine Ribbed Smoked sheet.... @ 3s. 5 1/2 d.
Catalogued for sale Pels 1725—Sold Pels 3930.

At our auction today Pels 7000 were offered for sale. The competition was not quite as keen as last week, and prices had in consequence to come down a few points. Fine pale Crepe and fine ribbed smoked Sheet both reached \$184, whereas the average price of the day was about \$182 and \$180 respectively. Medium and lower grades were in good demand. Plain unsmoked Sheet was also in good demand, but large quantities had to be withdrawn as sellers' ideas of prices were rather too high. Scrap was neglected, but very little was on offer. The auction was finished late this afternoon.

Banks' buying rate on

London 3 m-s 2s. 4 1/2-32d.
Banks' buying rate on
London demand 2s. 4 1/2 d.
Banks' buying rate on
New York demand 56 1/2
Meyer and Measor.

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J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

March Rubber Outputs

The past month's output of dry rubber from the Sungai Duri Rubber Estates Ltd. was 11,970 lbs.

Messrs. Meyer and Measor inform us that the March output of dry rubber from the Dominion Rubber Company, Ltd. was 20,250 lbs.

We are informed that a telegram received from the estates of the Kamunting (In Kodah) Rubber Plantation Co. Ltd. states that the output of dry rubber for the month of March was 11,700 lbs. The reduced output is owing to the trees wintering.

The local agents of the Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co. Ltd. inform us that the past month's output of dry rubber from the above company was 18,000 lbs. The reduced output is due to very severe wintering.

Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons inform us that they have received telegraphic information from their Agents in Penang to the effect that the output of dry rubber for the past month from the undermentioned estates was as follows:—

Karan Rubber Estates Ltd. 6,057 lbs.
Padang Rubber Co. Ltd. 14,600 lbs.

The decreased output is due to wintering. The outputs of dry rubber for the month of March from the Tebong Rubber & Tapioca Estate Ltd. was 36,500 lbs. and from the Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate Ltd. was 6,500 lbs.

The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate Ltd. informs us that the output of dry rubber from the above estate for the month of March was 18,137 lbs. The following are the estimated outputs of dry rubber from the under-noted estates for the month of March:—

Anglo-Java Estates Ltd. 97,000
Kroowek Java Plantations Ltd. 14,000
Java Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Estates Ltd. 31,000

Zhanghe Rubber Company Ltd. 24,000
Rain interfered with tapping throughout the month.

Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co. inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices from their Straits Agents, giving the estimated output of dry rubber for the past month as under:—

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited, 27,500
The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd. 10,045
The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd. 9,045

We have been informed that from telegraphic advices received the output of dry rubber for the month of March from the Chemor United Rubber Company, Ltd. was 11,679 lbs.

The China Realty Co. Ltd., Secretaries and General Managers report that the output of dry rubber from the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ltd. for the month of March was 24,694 lbs. The decrease is due to the trees wintering.

Messrs. Libert and Co., Ltd., the Local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpang Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that they are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang Agents:

Output of Dry Rubber
for March 61,025 lbs.
Shipped to London 66,456 lbs.
Cocoanuts 135,000 nuts,
Rainfall 18 inches.

Messrs. Hugo Reis and Co., Secretaries of the undermentioned Estates inform us that the output of Rubber from the Estates during the month of March is as follows:—

The Alma Estates, Ltd. 14,000
The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd. 8,132
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd. 10,300

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd. 6,477
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Ltd. 11,738

The decrease in the output is due to wintering, and in the case of Senawang to wintering, and alternate days tapping during the whole of the month of March.

Mr. McBain, general agent for the Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co. Ltd., has received a telegram from the manager in Sumatra, stating that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of March was 30,190 lbs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, April 3.—Today's cotton prices are as follows:—

Mid-American Spot 7.65d.

" May-June 7.45d.

" Oct.-Nov. 7.23d.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$775 S.
Chartered	253
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2.70 S.
Cathay, pref.	6 1/2 S.

Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$420 B.
North China	Tls. 183 1/4 S.
Union of Canton	\$1010
Yangtze	\$300 Sa.

Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$168 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$420.

Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	98 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 23 S.

Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 12 1/2
Oriental Cons.	37a. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 3 S.
Raub	Tls. 3.20.

Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$125 1/2
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 75 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.

Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 84 S.
Hongkong Wharf	\$71 1/2

Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land.	Tls. 102 1/2 Sa.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 103 B.
Wel-hai-wai Land	Tls. 2.
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 53 B.

Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112 1/2
International	Tls. 78 1/2 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 73.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Goy Chee	Tls. 41.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 92 1/2
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 108.

Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry.	\$95 N.
Butter Tils	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 9.8.
China Sugar	Tls. 148 B.
Green Island	\$10.40 B.
Langkate	Tls. 37.
Major Bros.	Tls. 24.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 125 B.

Stores	
Hall & Holts	\$19 S.
Llewellyn	\$40.
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$38.
Watson	\$7 B.
Weeks	\$19.

Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 14 1/2 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7.30 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 50.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2 1/2.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7.10 Sa.
Bute	Tls. 15 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.45 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 17 B.
Cheng	Tls. 4.80.
Consolidated	Tls. 5 B.
Dominion	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 12 1/2 Sa.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 24 1/2 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 11 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 1/2.
Karyang	Tls. 31 B.
Karan	Tls. 18 1/2 Sa.
Kota Bahros	Tls. 15 B.
Kroowek Java	Tls. 22 1/2.
Padang	Tls. 19 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durlan	Tls. 13 B.
Permata	Tls. 7 1/4 S.
Repah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.40 B.
Seokee	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.10.
Senawang	Tls. 24 1/2 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.55.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/4 B.
Shanghai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.35 B.
Sungala	Tls. 5 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8.35 B.
Shanghai Kelantan	Tls. 1 B.
Taipling	Tls. 3.70.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 13 1/2 Sa.
Tebong	Tls. 34.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60
Zhanghe	Tls. 8 1/2.

China Sugar	Tls. 130 B.
Green Island	\$10.40 B.
Langkate	Tls. 37.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ..	Tls. 125 B.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,500,000

Head Office: 28 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornhill Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gresham, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Hanoi Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Klang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Fookchow Manila Taiping
Halphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 40,000,000.00
Reserves 40,000,000.00
Sucessors of Agencies:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Pondichery Peking Tourane
Halphong Papeete
Hankow Pnom-Penh
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Fr. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

BANKERS:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 3s. \$15,000,000
Silver 15,000,000
Total \$35,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman).
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager: Hongkong-N. J. FRANK.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kuala-Rangoon
Bombay Koba-Saigon
Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco
Canton London Shanghai
Colombo Lyons Singapore
Fookchow Malacca Sourabaya
Hankow Manila Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki Tientsin
Hollu New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Roubles.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000
Roubles.

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

BANKERS:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay Hallan Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin
chenda) Newchwang Vladivostok
Chefoo Nicolayow Yokohama
Dalny (Dalren) O-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tels current accounts 1%.
Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 21, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,100,000
U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers: Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1859.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,400,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy London Port Arthur
Bombay Lyons S. Francisco
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
Changchun Lyons Sinaifu
Dalny Mukden Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin Newchwang Tokio
Hongkong New York Tientsin
Honolulu Oaka
Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercanti's Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATE, Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—Glds. 9,337,150 (about £769,762)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta
Bandoeang PalembangTandjongBalei
Cheribon PekalonganTebing-Tinggi
Djember Penang Tegal
Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong
Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap
Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden
Makassar Singapore
Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in Tels and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current Tels accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914.

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital: \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital: 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital: 4,000,000.00

Liabilities: \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

BANKERS:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle
Bangkok Malaka Samarang
Batavia Melbourne Singapore
Benkok Milan Soerabaya
Bombay Moscow Sydney
Calcutta New York Tokio
Cheribon Oaka Vladivostok
Hongkong Peking Wellington
Honolulu Paris Yokohama
London Rangoon
Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tels and Dollars; interest allowed in Tels at 1 1/4% per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/4% per annum on the daily balance of over Tels of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.
C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUKU CHEN, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tientsin, Kaitung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

2 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposits in Tels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 5% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Meinhardt, Mr. T. Murakami, Mr. E. H. Constantinou, Mr. K. Noguchi, Mr. K. Nakata, Mr. Y. Tokuta, Mr. W. Yoshinaga, Mr. Ya. Sung Day, Mr. N. S. Tongson, Mr. W. S. Fock, Mr. Y. Takeda, Mr. A. Kimoto, Mr. K. Minami, Mr. Shu Cheng. In Transit:—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Barrows, Mr. J. H. Congdon, Mr. E. E. Lamberson, Mr. C. H. Newton, Mr. H. E. Heacock, Mr. H. Nakagawa, Mr. and Mrs. S. Otsuki, Mr. J. Takahashi, Mr. Kua Pao-tien, Mr. Ban Yat.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Wilson.
Per I.C. s.s. Namsang from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. and Miss Thomas, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Munn, Mr. G. Forgarty, and Mr. Neill.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteng from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. W. A. Orden, and Mr. S. W. Wolfe.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Kwanglee for Hongkong:—Mr. J. C. P. d'Assumpcao, and Mr. Loong.
Per I.C. s.s. Suivo for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. J. Valentine.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Tientsin:—Miss C. Barker. For Chefoo:—Miss Mary Allen.
Per C.N. s.s. Holow for Swatow:—L. Robertson, and Mr. G. D. Nicholas.

Launch Services

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12.30 p.m. on the 7th instant.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Pollava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. sharp on the 7th instant.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on April 4, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20
Mutton " 16-20
Pork " 20-25
Veal " 25-30

Fish		Pineapples	
Bream	per lb. 15-16	each	none
Cod	" 14-16	per lb.	none
Pomfret	" 20-40	each	none
Mandarin	" 20-30	per lb.	20-25
Macarel	" 14-16	Pears	per lb. 8-10
Salmon	" 18-20	Strawberries	" none
Samli	" none	Walnuts	" 10-15
Soles	" 20-25		
Whitebait	" 15-20		
Game, Poultry and Eggs		Vegetables	
Deer	each 60-1.00	Artichokes	per lb. 2-3
Duck	per doz 15-17	Asparagus	per doz. none
Eggs	per lb. 13-20	Bamboo Shoots	per lb. 10-12
Fowl	each 70-1.00	Brood Beans	per lb. 14-16
Geese	" none	Beetroot	per bunch 1-2
Hare	" none	Cabbages	each 8-10
Partridge	" none	Celery	per bunch 8-10
Pheasant	" none	Carrots	" 2-3
Pigeons	" 20-25	Cauliflower	each 10-15
Plover	" 10-12	Egg Plant	per lb. 6-8
Quail	" 20-25	French Beans	per lb. 15-20
Snipe	" 12-14	Green Corn	each none
Turkey	per lb. 45-60	Leeks	per bunch 2-3
Wild Duck	each 12-14	Mushrooms	per lb. 1.00-1.20
Wild Geese	" 30-40	Onions	per lb. 8-10
Woodcock	" 50-60	Potatoes	per c

in London on Monday afternoon, the
3rd instant.

ROUTE?

Telegraphic advices from the New York Agency of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha confirm the prospective re-opening of the Panama Canal to vessels drawing 30 ft. or less on April 15, as reported previously.

A Tokio paper states that the N.Y.K. has come to a decision to prefer the Panama route to the Cape of Good Hope route for its European steamers, chiefly owing to the consideration of less war risk and a shorter duration of voyage by 20 days on the New York-Yokohama route via the Canal.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Sanuki Maru, now at New York, will be the first

C. P. O. S. LTD.
Homeward Sailings
Canada, U.S., Europe.

Empress of Japan....	Apr. 7
Empress of Asia	" 21
Monteagle	" 28
Empress of Russia	May 19
Empress of Japan	June 8
Empress of Asia	" 16
Monteagle	July 1
Empress of Russia	" 14
Empress of Japan	July 29
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
Empress of Russia	Sept. 9

For further information, apply to

Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
Telephone 1668

K.K.
EN. KAISHU

and U.S. Mail Line.
Shanghai by Semi-Tropical
e, Yokohama and Honolulu
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

22,600 tons	May	9
22,000 tons	June	3

22,000 tons	Aug. 18
to San Francisco	
9,000 tons	Apr. 28
11,000 tons	May 23
9,000 tons	July 11
11,000 tons	Aug. 8
9,000 tons	Sept. 26
to Manila	
22,000 tons	July 2
22,000 tons	July 30
22,000 tons	Sept. 16
Company are equipped with wireless	

1. Passage money and freight, apply to the carrier of the goods, and the carrier of the goods shall be responsible for the payment of the same. The carrier of the goods shall be responsible for the payment of the same. The carrier of the goods shall be responsible for the payment of the same.

52, Hsuehuen Road

S.S. Co. Ltd

D PASSENGERS

CHINA

REGISTRY
M SHANGHAI FOR
ANCISCO
HAMA AND HONOLULU
SE 26 SEPT 1

HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER
INTERMEDIATE RATE
S TO MISSIONARIES

HONGKONG

NE 12 AUG 18

RT. AND PASS. AGENT
FIRST FLOOR, UNION BLDG.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund
Telephone 2331.

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co. Ltd

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

APRIL 21, JUNE 26, SEPT. 1.

**AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES**

FOR HONGKONG

APRIL 6. JUNE 12 AUG 18

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

'PHONE 4773. FIRST FLOOR, UNION BLDG

Thirty-three explosive and sixty-five incendiary bombs were dropped. As far as is ascertainable, there were no casualties in England.

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
Have been favoured with
instructions from
THE CONCERNED
To sell within their Salesroom at
No. 135-136a, Szechuen Road,
ON
TO-DAY, the 5th inst.
at 10 a.m.

**Superior Household
Furniture and Effects**
Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Bed
Room Suite with Bevelled
Edged Mirror, Dining Chairs,
Tables, Book Cases, Cabinets,
Escritoirs, Carpets, Rugs,
Brass Mounted Iron Fenders,
Ornaments, Blankets, Com-
forters, etc., etc., etc.

Two Kodaks
One Oliver Typewriter (nearly
new)
Three Gramophones and
records.
ON VIEW NOW.

Unfurnished Room
TO LET

with
Bathroom & Verandah Attached,
facing south at
17, Nanking Road
apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.
2A, KIUKIANG ROAD

**The Gula Kahmpong Rubber
Estates, Limited**

COUPON No. 9

HOLDERS OF SHARE WAR-
RANTS TO BEARER are hereby
notified that the above Coupon,
representing the Final Dividend of
1s. 9d. per share, less Income Tax
at 2s. 8d. in the £, will be payable
on and after the 5th April, 1916,
and may be negotiated at the offices
of the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

Coupons must be listed upon the
Company's forms, which may be had
on application at the above-mentio-
ned Bank, and must be left two clear
days previous to payment, between
the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.,
Saturdays excepted, on and after
Wednesday, the 5th April, 1916.

KIANGWAN RACES

27th Gymkhana Meeting
22nd and 24th April, 1916

Entries for all events close at 6 p.m.
on Saturday, 8th April, 1916,
at the Club House, 126,
Bubbling Well Road.

THE GYMKHANA DERBY:
This Race comes off some time
in June, 1916, and the exact
date will be announced later.
Entry closes on the 8th April,
1916, at the Club House.
Entry forms may be obtained upon
application to the Secretary.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

International Recreation Club.
9292

Business and Official
Notices

"ELEPHANT HEAD"

Pilsener Beer.
AT ALL BARS
and
IN MOST HOMES.
It is the Beer
FOR ALL OCCASIONS.
The rich, creamy "Head" that
tops off each glass is your
guarantee that this beer is fresh.
Most important of all
IT IS PURE.
Brewed and bottled especially
for and guaranteed by
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
72, Szechuen Road

The Event of the Season!

Hill & Co.'s "Grand Bazaar"
Opens on Monday, April 3, 1916
AT NO. 8, NANKING ROAD.
(Opposite Lane, Crawford & Co.)
And Offers for 12 Days Only
\$40,000 of New Goods
For Spring and Summer
At Pre-War Prices!!!

The goods include:
Bed Linen: Sheetings, Sheets, Pillow
Cases, Bedspreads, Mosquito
Netting, Blankets, Counter-
panes, etc.

Table Linen: Irish Linen Table
Cloths and Serviettes, Superior
Damask, Napkins, Tapestry
Table Covers, Tea Cloths,
Runners, Tray Cloths, Duchess
Sets, etc.

Curtains, Towels, etc.: Bath and
Face Towels, Bath Sheets,
Bath Robes, Bath Mats,
Pantry Glass and Kitchen
Towelings, Huckaback Towels,
Swiss Lace Curtains, Curtain
Material, etc.

New Season's Dress Fabrics: Voiles,
Serges, Poplins, Holland
Lilens, Koro, Silkline, Zephyrs,
Ginghams, Blousings, etc.

White Goods: Piques, Drills, Fine
Ducks, Lawns, Nainsooks,
Longcloths, Madapolams, Swiss
Muslin, etc.

W. B. Corsets: 1916 Models,
NORFOLK H. and H. H. for any
figure.

Hose and Hosiery: In pure silk, art
silk, Lisle and Cotton, any size
in all leading shades.

Footwear: In Black, Tan and
Patent Leathers and Canvas,
in all sizes for Ladies, Gents
and children.

For Men's Wear: 7 kinds of Under-
wear, Shirts, Pyjamas, 1,600
Neckties, Linen and Soft
Collars, Braces, Belts, 1,800
pairs Socks, Panama Hats,
Straw Hats, etc.

For Children: Dresses, Frocks,
Pinafores, Wash Suits, Tunics,
Pellisses, Coats, Robes, Boots,
Shoes, Sandals, Sox, Stockings,
Ribbed Vests, Straw Hats, etc.

And 100's of other useful articles
on which we save you from 20 to
60 per cent.

Remember! On the principle of
"Small Profits—Quick Turnover"
We offer you NEW GOODS at
OLD PRICES

The Bazaar is open from 8 a.m.
to 7 p.m.

For 12 days only!
Commencing Monday, April 3,
at 8, NANKING ROAD. 9287

FOR SALE

A FIRST-CLASS English
VIOLIN, manufactured by the well-
known maker BROCH. Mellow
tone, excellent for concert work.
Apply to

E. STA. MARIA,
1st Violin, Astor House Hotel
Orchestra. 9282

**The Kochien Transportation &
Tow Boat Co. (1913), Ltd.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Third Annual General Meeting of
the Kochien Transportation & Tow
Boat Coy. (1913), Limited, will be
held at the Palace Hotel, Nos. 1 and
2, Nanking Road, on Monday, the
10th April, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be
closed from the 3rd to the 10th
April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Shanghai, 23rd March, 1916. 9171

Willard
Shocking!
It's a pleasant shock, however, to find out
how much real value you can get from Willard
Storage Battery Service. Come in and we'll
connect you with it.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co.
TEL. 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

TSINGTAO

Summer Season, 1916.

For nicely furnished houses, flats and
rooms please apply as soon as possible,
stating particulars as to number of rooms
and accommodation wanted, to

ZIJLSTRA AND COMPANY.
TSINGTAO.

Do You Want To Sell Your Car?

There will be a Special Issue of THE CHINA PRESS on Sunday
week, April 9, consisting of about 40 pages, divided into four
sections—News, Sporting, Spring Fashions and Automobile. The
Automobile Section will contain 16 pages, and space will be
reserved in this for private advertisers who may wish to
dispose of their cars.

The advertisements will be given good display, and the
charge for a single column 2½ inch announcement will be
Mex. \$2.50.

Advertisements will be received up to and including
To-day, the 5th April

NOTICE

The 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the
Chinese Republic (1915).

The Public are hereby notified that the second payment of
the 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic
(1915) will fall due on the 12th of April of this year. The
detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the
said loan have been published in the **Government Gazette**.
Pamphlets containing these regulations may be obtained on
application to the establishments authorised for the payment
of interest. The following is a summary of the Regulations.

1. Payment of interest commences on 12th April, 1916.
2. Organs in China authorised to pay interest:—
(a.) All Magistrates' Yemens.
(b.) The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of
China and of the Bank of Communications.
(c.) The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two
Banks.

3. Organs in foreign countries authorised to pay interest:—
(a.) All Chinese Legations, Chinese Consulates, and all Offices
of the Chinese Resident Commissioners. (b.) Branch Offices of
the Bank of Communications. In foreign towns where no
such branches exist, foreign banks are authorised to pay
interest. (c.) All Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Guilds, and
Public Organs organised by Chinese.

4. Method of claiming interest. When claiming interest,
the bondholder must cut down the matured coupons and
present them at any of the above-mentioned organs. The said
organs after examining the coupons will then pay the interest
and keep the coupons so paid. But holders of \$1,000 bonds
or \$10,000 bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as
the said bonds must be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of
land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of
"big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or
copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts
will be fixed and posted in conspicuous places by the various
Financial Bureaux concerned.

The cancelled coupons (No. 1) of each bond must be cut
down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for
payment in cash or in payment of land tax, and to be handed
over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The
Public are requested to read the detailed regulations governing
the payment of interest which are obtainable at any of the
authorised organs above-mentioned.

By Order

THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS

9246

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

Business and Official Notices
are continued on
Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

TO LET, without board, a well-
furnished room, bathroom (hot and
cold water attached), with attend-
ance; every convenience; breakfast
if desired. Apply to 9, Kiukiang
Road, 2nd floor. 9283-A-6

KOREA, SEOUL: For com-
fortable, quiet, home-like and in-
expensive accommodation, write to
Mrs. Chas. Locher. 9180

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excel-
lent furnished bed-sitting rooms,
facing south, with bathroom attach-
ed. Also well-furnished attic rooms,
with or without board. Verandah,
garden, telephone, tram station.
Terms very moderate. 9080-A-17

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd. 9261

MEDICAL

MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen
Road, Midwife, with 25 years'
experience, is open to attend
patients. Best references. 8086

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, Italian lessons. Apply
to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS. 9208-A-7

YOUNG LADY would like to
teach English to Japanese or Chinese.
For particulars, apply to Box 44,
THE CHINA PRESS. 9308-A-11

VIOLIN LESSONS: \$10 a month.
Apply to Box 49, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9309

LESSONS IN FRENCH con-
versation by French lady. Apply to
Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS. 9302-A-5

LEARN ENGLISH by the latest
and most successful method, taught
by certificated English lady teacher.
Apply to Box 40, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9296-A-3

A YOUNG lady, with knowledge
of Chinese, would like to teach a few
pupils (beginners) for English.
For particulars, apply to Box 29,
THE CHINA PRESS. 9257-A-1-2-4-5

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, June 1st, six-roomed
house, in French concession. Tennis
court and garage. Rent Tls. 92.50;
furniture if desired. Apply to Box
12, THE CHINA PRESS. 9285-A-5

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED LADY typist
seeks position in a mercantile office.
Please apply to Box 48, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9307-A-11

QUALIFIED Bookkeeper, good
correspondent, seeks position. Will
accept moderate salary. Apply to
Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS. 9285-A-5

GRADUATE AMERICAN
Chemist is open for engagement.
Analysis of Chinese commercial
products a specialty. Apply to Box
27, THE CHINA PRESS. 9250-A-4

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, foreign nurse for
infant, in American family, Antung.
References required. Reply, stating
age, health and experience, to Box
34, THE CHINA PRESS. 9271-A-11

HELP WANTED, a girl or young
lady, preferably one speaking Ger-
man, to act as a companion to two
small American children living near
the French Park. Apply to Box 20,
THE CHINA PRESS. 9285

APARTMENTS-WANTED

NEUTRAL subject seeks room
(eventual boarding) in private
family, in Western district. Apply
to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS. 9291-A-6

PEITAIHAO, July-August board-
ing wanted by German gentleman.
Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9262-A-5

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nih-yun, c/o 1-2, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

PURCHASING AGENT, experi-
enced and well-connected, will buy
for inland and export residents at
best market prices. 5%. Neutral
nationality. Apply to Box 46, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9305-A-9

FOR SALE, Leghorn chicken eggs
for hatching; \$2 per setting of
thirteen. Apply New Point Hotel;
Telephone East 301. 9310

FOR SALE, lady's wardrobe trunk,
in perfect condition; hangs twelve
dresses; can be seen at Palace Hotel,
Room 306. 9272-A-5

EXCELLENT riding pony for sale
or hire. Fast trotter. Price moderate.
Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9270-A-5

FOR SALE, a few Singer Sewing
Machines at reasonable prices.
Please call P.474, Nanking Road.
9252-A-3

WANTED, motor-cycle, new or
second-hand; modern construction
and in first-class running order.
Apply to Box 47, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9306-A-6

WANTED to purchase, a second-
hand Kodak. Must be in perfect
condition. Reply, stating price and
details, to Box 43, THE CHINA
PRESS. 9299-A-6

WANTED, house-boat for the
Easter holidays. State terms and
particulars to Box 51, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9315-A-7

A HOUSE-BOAT, with accom-
modation for 4 or 5 persons, wanted
during Easter holidays. Apply,
stating terms, etc., to Box 52, THE
CHINA PRESS. 9316-A-5-7-9-11

FOR SALE, rubber-tyred brough-
am, Tls. 150. Apply to Box 26,
THE CHINA PRESS. 9253-A-7

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.